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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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The Daily Commercial.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Estimated Majorities as Far as Received.

	Lincoln	Gain	McClellan	Gain
Adams			500	90
Allegheny	7839	1401		
Armstrong	125	206		
Beaver	900	50		
Bedford		74	456	
Berks			6738	398
Blair	425	100		
Bradford	3500	325		
Bucks		195	800	
Butler	250	200		
Cambria			1100	50
Carbon			300	
Cameron		112		825
Centre				
Chester	2500	95		
Clarion		450	909	
Clearfield		70	1291	189
Clinton		70	600	
Columbia		41	1000	
Crawford	1600	500	750	241
Cumberland				
Dauphin	1139	455		
Delaware	1500	262		400
Elk		37		
Erie	800	600		700
Fayette		195		
Forest				50
Franklin	50			
Fulton		65		225
Greene				1530 93
Huntingdon	675	158		
Indiana	1800	200		
Jefferson		60		142
Juniata				250
Luzerne				2875 850
Lycoming				946 53
Lancaster	5478	1019		
Lawrence	1813	267		
Lebanon	930	84		2009 52
Lehigh				
Mercer	400	20		90 91
Mifflin				
Montgomery		230		1268
McKean	100			
Monroe				1800 100
Montour		13		460
Northampton				3314 489
Northumberland		165		702
Philadelphia	8505	2150		
Perry				78
Pike				1000
Potter	520	175		
Snyder	300	68		
Sullivan				330
Susquehanna	981			1950 20
Schuylkill				
Somerset	850	75		
Tioga	3500	300		
Union	600	40		
Venango	356	181		
Warren	800	160		
Wayne				1000
Wyoming				108
Washington	100			87
Westmoreland				1500 50
York				3300

The Trial of the Dictator.

The great iron-clad Dictator made a trial trip in New York Harbor, on Friday, which proved the ship to be unequal to the expectation of her designer. It not being at first the idea to take her to an anchorage beyond the eob dock, steam was not up on more than one boiler; but when it was determined to proceed down the East River, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Robie, at once started the fires under the additional boilers, and after some time the engines were put in motion. The ship immediately felt the power and moved ahead slowly against a flood tide larger than I like a mill-race. Presently she started the four tugs attached to her could but just stem the current, and the ship, sheering from one side to the other, threatened to become ungovernable. But with the aid of her engines she moved ahead quite rapidly taking everything into consideration. Narrowly escaping the running down of several vessels in the river, she then put her head straight and steamed along finely. From the Battery to the point where she anchored in the Bay, off Governor's Island, she steamed at the rate of six knots against the strong ebb tide, and with only one-fourth of her power developed. The engines worked smoothly and to a charm. They were not run up to the full limit of their power of revolution, but they drove the immense hull along at a rate of speed unattainable by any of the old class of Monitors. What she will do when her full power is developed remains to be seen.

One serious defect developed by the run was in her steering. It required four men at the wheel, and with them she moved the rudder-head slowly and with great difficulty. Whether this is owing to some damage received to her rudder or rudder bearings while launching, or some other cause, cannot be told as it is not known. Until this difficulty is obviated the ship is unfit to go to sea. Future trials may show where the defect is, and it may be corrected without going into drydock.

The Prize Steamer Lady Stirling.

This beautiful prize steamer arrived at New York on Friday from Hampton Roads, in tow of the United States steamer Calypso, Frederick D. Stuart, acting-master, commanding, and anchored off the battery. Acting-Ensign Wm. Jennings is in command of the prize. The Lady Stirling was built in London and launched about four months ago. She is built of iron, and is about nine hundred and sixty tons burden, and had on board when captured over 400,000 pounds of cotton and some four tons of tobacco. Although she was in a disabled condition—one of her cylinders being useless—her captain resolved to leave Wilmington with her on the night of October 28th, coming out by what is known as the western channel. She was soon seen by the United States steamer Eolus, and in endeavoring to escape from her, found the United States steamer Calypso directly in her way. From the Calypso a number of shots were fired at the runner, the second one, a shell, exploded in the cotton stored in her fore hold. Notwithstanding this, she still kept on her way, the Eolus being in hot pursuit, and making about thirteen miles per hour. After a chase of some three hours, during which some seven or eight shots were lodged in different parts of the hull and machinery of the blockade runner, she was forced to surrender. The United States steamer Eolus being near at the time of the capture, was a sharer in the prize. The United States steamer Mohican convoyed the Calypso and prize to Sandy Hook, and sailed again to Hampton Roads.

Gen. Grant on the Election.

The Lieutenant General has sent the following congratulatory dispatch on the result of the election:

CITY POINT, NOV. 10, 1864—10:30 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Enough now seems to be known to satisfy me who is to hold the reins of Government for the next four years. Congratulate the President for me for the double victory. The election having passed off quietly—no bad omens having been heard from throughout the land—as a victory worth more to the country than a battle won. Rebeldom and Europe will so construe it. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

PRESENTATION TO DR. HEICHOLD.—Our Brookville correspondent, "G. V.," sends the following notice of a presentation to a very worthy citizen of that place:—

A. P. Heichold, of Brookville, Surgeon of the U. S. C. T., has been presented with a gold watch and chain, worth $200, by the enlisted men of his Regiment. The Committee, in presenting it, remarked that "It was a small acknowledgment of his worth as an officer as well as an appreciation of his noble efforts for the elevation of an abused and down-trodden race."

NO ALLIANCE WITH MEXICO.—The *Courier des Etats Unis* authoritively denies the statements published that an alliance defensive and offensive existed between Mexico and the Southern Confederacy. Maximilian's government, he declares, has never entertained any relations with the rebel government at Richmond.

THANKSGIVING DINNER FOR THE SOLDIERS. The ladies of the Subsistence Committee, in connection with those of the Christian Commission, will give the accustomed holiday dinner, on Thanksgiving Day, to the Soldiers at the Hospital, and those in Camp Reynolds, at the Soldier's Home and Girard House in our city. As the number of soldiers to be provided for is much larger than at any former time, the ladies ask for a generous and liberal contribution. Contributions can be sent to City Hall, Wednesday, November the 23d, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. The following articles will be needed: uncooked meats, fowls of all kinds, pies, butter and eggs, vegetables of all kinds, pies, fruits of all kinds, sweet cakes, fruits in cans, light cakes and oysters; also, contributions of cash.

STRANGE MAIL MATTER.—A moccasin snake eighteen inches in length, captured in the camp of the 60th Ohio Infantry, Peagram's Farm, near Petersburg, was discovered yesterday among the mail matter in transit for the West. His snakeship was safely done up in a glass vial, but it being against the regulations of the department to send glass through the mail, the reptile was detained and confiscated, as contraband mail matter. It is living and enjoys itself as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Although a strange story, one which he says he can vouch for is the animal with his own eyes, hence it must be true.

THEATRE.—Mr. McKean Buchanan and his talented daughter, Miss Virginia Buchanan, will appear this evening in the popular comedy of "London Assurance," "Sir Harcourt Courtley," Mr Buchanan, "Lady Gay Spanker" Miss Virginia Buchanan. They have just concluded one of the most successful and brilliant engagements ever performed in Philadelphia, and will, doubtless, meet with a like measure of success there. Their talents may be secured during the day at the box office.

NARRATIVE OF A REFUGEE.—Mrs. E. C. Kent, a refugee from Richmond, is in the city, and will shortly lecture on her misfortunes while in the South. She comes highly recomended, as an intelligent Christian lady, and her lecture is said to be highly interesting.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sheridan's Army Moved to Newtown.

Object of the Change of Base.

Moseby's Mounted Robbers Reinforced.

General Banks in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

There is no intelligence that the enemy have made any demonstrations in the Valley. From a gentleman who has just returned from Winchester, we learn that Sheridan has moved his army to Newtown, situated nine or ten miles from Winchester, in a southwesterly direction. The reason for this movement is obvious. Winter is coming on, and if the rebels mean to continue in the Valley, it is doubly advantageous to draw them as far from their base as possible.

The railroad form Harpers Ferry to Winchester will soon be finished, and then Sheridan will have supplies delivered by railroad within a short distance, instead of being transported in wagons thirty or forty miles through a guerrilla infested country, and if the rebels contemplate another desperate attempt, as is given out in some quarters, upon the Maryland line, the new position will enable Sheridan to take care of them conveniently.

Our military authorities have information that Moseby's force of mounted robbers has received considerable accessions of late. It is said that many of his recruits are fellows who have served their time out in old Maryland companies.

By orders all furloughs of regimental officers and enlisted men expire Monday, the 14th, when they will report at the nearest draft rendezvous to be returned to the field.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac present nothing new. Several deserters were brought up to-day. These deserters say that General Lee has prohibited the placing of conscripts upon the picket line, owing to the fact that so many of them desert. Picket duty is now performed by veterans entirely, but numbers of them desert also when opportunities present themselves.

Major General Banks has arrived in the city, and held a long interview with the President to-day at the War Department. General Banks appears in civilians dress.

From Gen. Sheridan.

Our Army Near Winchester.

Rebels Reinforcing at Newmarket.

Rebel Movements Checkmated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

A gentleman from the Valley to day, states that the larger part of Sheridan's army is in the neighborhood of Winchester, the remainder at Newmarket, receiving reinforcements. There have been no active military movements recently.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Sheridan has handsomely checkmated the movements of Early on our flank. He has sent them back and prevented the contemplated advance upon the Baltimore and other railroads. The particulars will be sent soon.

The *Herald's* Sixth corps correspondent says: Rebel spies are stationed at Edenburg, a small place up the valley, above Woodstock, in case of insanity, the latter with a small force of cavalry, is also reported to be in the same vicinity. Whatever reinforcements Early is to receive in future is a matter of conjecture, but it appears to be reasonably well ascertained fact that up to date he has only been receiving returned convalescents and stragglers. The campaign in the valley is virtually closed at an end. The rebels have now no fresh troops to spare for a demonstration along the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

Destruction of the Jura.

The Capture of the Florida in Europe.

Indignation of the Anglo-Rebel Press.

CAPE RACE, November 12.

The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 3d via Londonderry on the 4th inst., has passed this point for Quebec. Her dates are three days later.

The steamer Jura, from Quebec, arrived off the mouth of the river Mersey on the 1st instant, where she run ashore, parted amidship, and became a wreck. Her mails and passengers were landed in safety.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—The cotton market opened with an advancing tendency, but closed declining. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet and steady. Consols for money 89¾.

It is stated that the steamer Laurel, from Liverpool, has transferred a crew, arms and ammunition to the steamer New Alabama.

The *Index*, the Confederate organ in London, has given the particulars of the capture of the Florida in the harbor of Bahia by the Federal steamer Wachusett. The London *Herald* editorially denounces the capture of the Forida in indignant terms. The London *Times* says that the capture of the Florida in the harbor of a friendly State was an act of simple piracy. When within a neutral port she should have been perfectly safe from molestation. The *Herald* says that if the Washington Government does not restore the Florida, all the maritime powers have the right to interfere in the matter.

Guerrilla Outrages in Virginia.

INTERESTING LEGAL DECISIONS.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, November 12.

Loudon County, Virginia, is overrun with guerrillas, who commit a number of depredations on peaceable citizens. Not long ago, one hundred and fifty of them dashed across the Potomac at Nolan's ferry, a few miles east of Point of Rocks, reached the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, robbed some stores, houses, etc., and were in the act of tearing up the railroad and destroying the telegraph lines, when the London rangers opened upon them, and a short engagement ensued. The rangers lost one killed, two wounded and six prisoners in a running fight. The rebels buried four men in Leesburg, and carried nine wounded with them through the town.

A case was decided in the District Court relative to promissory notes signed by an intoxicated person. Chief Justice Carter said that in case of insanity, the note would be clearly void; drunkenness being temporary insanity, the case would be similar. A verdict was given accordingly for the defendant.

From Canada.

Schooner Wrecked--Destructive Fire.

TORONTO, Nov. 12.

The schooner Amelia, from Chicago, with sixteen thousand bushels of corn, is ashore forty miles North of Goodrich, and likely to be a total loss.

LONDON, C. W., Nov. 12.—The North Branch Mills and woolen factory was burned last night. Loss $12,000, mostly insured.

From Atlanta.

Three Rebel Attacks Repulsed.

Enemy Retreated Towards Macon.

Our Army in Good Spirits and Well Supplied.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 10.

One of the editors of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, just arrived from the front, reports that Monday morning at daylight the enemy attacked our pickets South of Atlanta, killed one and wounded two of the 33d Indiana, but their fuientily fell back.

The election on Tuesday was quite largely in favor of Lincoln. On Wednesday morning, the enemy made their first attack on Atlanta, shells being thrown as far as Rolling Mills. The most desperate attack was made on the Rough and Ready road. The enemy's artillery was within one hundred yards of our works, and their infantry and dismounted cavalry, within two hundred yards. Our men were aroused from slumber, and quickly manned the defenses and soon drove the enemy off. No federal loss. The enemy were a part of Young's command, and finally retreated toward Macon. Our army is in excellent spirits and well supplied with rations.

The Presidential Election.

Heavy Union Majorities in the Army.

Great Change of Sentiment in Kentucky

The Pacific States for Lincoln.

Illinois Good for 30,000 Majority.

Iowa Elects All Union Congressmen.

Official Returns of Pennsylvania.

CLARION COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLARION, Nov. 10.

The official Copperhead majority in this county is 1,050—gain for them of 82. But the soldier vote will make it better for us. U.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLARION, Nov. 11.

The returns of this county are as follows: Lincoln, 1,855; McClellan, 2,705; making a majority of 1,050 for McClellan, which is an increase for the Democrats of 80 over their majority in October, which was 970. There is an increase vote of 500. Their increase majority is not in proportion to the increase vote in the county. W. H. F.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLEARFIELD, Nov. 11.

I give you the official vote of Clearfield county: Lincoln, 1,351; McClellan, 2,762. Democratic majority, 1,391, a Democratic gain of 139. The principal portion of this gain was in the Democratic strongholds, which are the resort of deserters from neighboring counties, and hence the largely increased vote. S. J. R.

GREENE COUNTY.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, Nov. 11.

The Democratic majority in this county 1,530. The vote was: McClellan, 2,963; Lincoln, 1,433. The majority on the home vote in October was 1,434, which the soldiers reduced to 1,414. Some thirty guns are now being fired for Lincoln by members of Compny F, 16th V. R. C., now stationed here. G. S. J.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, Nov. 11.

Jefferson county official, on the home vote—Democratic majority, 142; Copperhead loss since October, 60. The soldier's vote will overbalance the above, and leave a Republican majority. A. P. H.

HARRISBURG, November 12.

Estimates made here from reliable sources put the State at between 8,000 and 10,000 majority for Lincoln.

The Soldiers' Vote.

139TH REGIMENT, PENN'A. VOLS.

A letter from Adjutant D. L. Crawford, of the 139th regiment, furnishes the following vote of the regiment on Tuesday:

Company	Lincoln.	McClellan.
" A	21	1
" B	23	1
" C	16	2
" D	16	2
" E	10	3
" F	19	0
" G	15	0
" H	6	11
" K	8	8
	134	35

Company I did not hold an election—having only three who voted elsewhere.

FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Col. Gallup, so far as follows: Lincoln, 1,010; McClellan, 338—Union majority, 352. Three hundred men belonging to the regiment, now in hospitals and on detached duty, also voted, but are not included in the above. On polling the regiment, a large number of minors were found in the ranks. No electioneering was permitted in the regiment, and Col. Gallup ordered that every man entitled to a vote should have full liberty to cast it. The election, therefore, says our correspondent, is the uninfluenced expression of the men.

VOTE OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The voting in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina was mainly confined to Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Hampshire regiments, and the result has met the expectations of all, as it proves that the soldiers are true to the government they are fighting to uphold. In the small number of regiments that voted, the following is the result given by majorities:

Tenth corps	1,906
Eighteenth corps	1,438
Kautz's cavalry division	183
Regiments on detached service	253
Signal corps	21
Total majority for Lincoln in the army of the James	2,904

VOTE IN MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

CAIRO, November 12.—Detachments of Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Wisconsin troops have given Lincoln majorities. The 6th Tennessee cavalry gave a unanimous vote, 500 for Lincoln.

California's Majority About 25,000.

Oregon and Nevada Claim 2,000 Each.

ST. LOUIS, November 12.

Dispatches from the Pacific coast dated November 9th, and published in the St. Joseph papers, say that San Francisco gives Lincoln 5,000 majority. It is estimated that California will give Lincoln 25,000 majority. Nevada and Oregon are both claimed for Lincoln by 2,000 majority.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, November 12.

The *Evening Journal* has returns from all but four small counties in Illinois, which foot up majorities for Lincoln of 30,000. There is a Union majority of eighteen on joint ballot in the Legislature, and the election of eleven Congressmen out of fourteen. Union gain of six. The same paper has assurances that all the Union Congressmen are elected in the State of Iowa.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, Maine, November 12.

Two hundred and twenty-five towns give Lincoln, 47,423; McClellan, 30,207. The same towns in September gave Cony 45,618, Howard, 1,015. The remainder of the State will not vary materially from this majority as the 30,000 votes yet to be heard from are about equally divided between the parties. Lincoln's majority will be nearly 18,000 on the home vote, with from 50,000 to 70,000 additional on the soldier's vote.

The Fall of Plymouth.

Union Account of the Fight.

Assault Upon the Rebel Works.

Fifty-two Cannon Captured.

BALTIMORE, November 12.

The *American's* correspondent at Roanoke Island, N. C., under date of November 2, gives the following interesting particulars of the sinking of the Albemarle and capture of Plymouth:—On the 28th ultimo Lieutenant Cushing proceeded from the fleet, in Albemarle Sound, up the Roanoke River in a small steam launch to Plymouth, with ten men, accompanied by Paymaster Swann and Master's Mate Woodman. About 2 o'clock A. M., under a very heavy fire from the shore-batteries and the ram, Lieutenant Cushing placed the torpedo under the ram and blew her up. Lieut. Cushing finding a little craft in a sinking condition, slipped off his boots and coat and swam ashore, accompanied by one man. He then walked about eight miles through a thicket swamp, leaving his men behind, supposing they were all drowned, but we now learn that nine of Lieut. Cushing's men are prisoners. The Paymaster is a prisoner, and wounded in the shoulder. The Master's Mate was killed.

Lieut. Cushing has accomplished a great deed and has been the cause of relieving quite a number of Federal North Carolina men from distress and starvation. After this was done the fleet under commander W. H. Macomb, proceeded up the Roanoke River within a short distance of the town when they came up to the obstructions exchanged a few shots and returned. On Sunday the 30th ult., the fleet proceeded to Roanoke river through the Middle river above the town, where they shelled Plymouth with telling effect. On Monday morning Commander Macomb steamed down the river, followed by the remainder of the fleet, passed the town, and opposite giving the rebels shell, grape and cannister to their heart's content. Commander Macomb then landed a one hundred men from his ship, in charge of Lieut. Dewer and Paymaster Sands who immediately charged upon Fort Bateman, carrying it and capturing about forty prisoners.

The rebels finding things rather too severe, evacuated the town immediately. We captured forty pieces of heavy and twelve pieces of light artillery, together with a large amount of small arms. The road leading out of Plymouth, as far as we have been, was strewn with muskets, haversacks, &c., showing a perfect stampede. The whole raid did not occupy more than sufficient to last them twenty-four hours. In the engagement one of the rebel magazines was blown up by our boats, and set fire to the town. At the present writing, Water-street were destroyed. The town is now held by the gunboats and a small land force, commanded by Colonel Wardrof. Glory to Cushing, for so brave an act, and glory to Commander Macomb for following up the example, and relelving a large portion of Eastern Carolina. The above intelligence was given us by Lieutenant Lumbey, who was a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, but is thoroughly acquainted with the whole proceedings. J. W. H.

Highly Interesting.

Prospect of Sherman's New Move.

Sword of Capt. Morris, of the Florida.

Serenade to Lieutenant Cushing.

Anticipated Payment of January Interest

Rebel Proposition to Buy Blankets North.

News of Lincoln's Election in Richmond.

NEW YORK, November 12.

The *Commercial's* Washington letter says: Well informed military men are sanguine of Sherman's success, and declare that his army will sweep down toward the Atlantic without hindrance.

The naval expedition which has waited nearly two months, is likely to start soon. The sword of Captain Morris, of the Florida, has been received at the Navy Department. It is of English manufacture, crowned with a lion's head, and bearing the rose, thistle, and shamrock on its hilt and blade, with the Confederate flag.

The Boston papers describe the reception of Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge, at Faneuil Hall, as a very brilliant affair. A complimentary dinner is to be given him on Tuesday next.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 12.—L. T. Cushing, the hero of the Albemarle affair, was serenaded at the Syracuse House this evening. A large number of citizens joined in the complimentary visit.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The Treasury Department will anticipate the payment of the January interest on Government securities, but

The Rebel authorities have made a proposition to our Government, asking leave to purchase blankets in the Northern cities, paying therefor in cotton. The question is under consideration.

A conspiracy to break from the Brooklyn jail has been discovered, in which death to all who stood in the way was to be inflicted. The leaders are named Yates and Kinney.

The *Post's* Washington special says: The Richmond papers of Thursday are greatly excited over Lincoln's election. Hood is said to be marching on Chattanooga, and the rebels are confident Grant is preparing for another battle. The rebel journals almost unanimously censure the arming of negroes.

The *Herald's* London letter says: The commercial and financial trouble absorb all the public interest. The effect of the pressure in the money market begins to be felt in continental cities, India and China also having a portion of experience. Heavy failures are reported at Bombay. The financial troubles are attributed to a combination of few heavy houses to break down all others.

From Army of the Potomac

Assaults on Our Lines Repulsed.

Picket Firing Again Resumed.

Election Agents Sent to Washington.

Furloughed Soldiers Return Immediately.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 11.

On Wednesday evening about 7 o'clock a force of the enemy was discovered massing in front of our line near North Steadman, when the guns of the fort opened fire, driving them to their works. The rebel batteries replied briskly for a time, but they were soon silenced by our shells and mortars. A force of about one hundred and fifty rebels shortly afterwards made a sortie from their lines and attempted to penetrate our lines, but being met by a salute from our pickets they were not long in finding their way back and putting themselves under cover. As the enemy seem determined to pursue the policy of shooting at every man they see, our men are forced to retaliate accordingly. The pickets in front of the centre line are very briskly engaged most of last night, and the reports of musketry firing at times was almost continuous. This morning all is quiet. The Commissioners and agents from Philadelphia arrested on the charge of issuing incorrectly printed blanks and tally lists, have been ordered to Washington for examination by the Secretary of War. They start this morning.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It is officially announced that the efficiency of the army in the field requires that the furloughs of all regimental officers and enlisted men from duty shall terminate on the 14th inst. Provost Marshals are required to take measures to have such officers and soldiers return to their proper commands.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO

Confederate Consul at Matamoras.

The French and Rebels Fraternize.

NEW YORK, November 12.

A letter from Matamoras to the *Herald* says that when General Mejia was known to be advancing on the city, and within a day or two's march, the foreigners, as a general thing, claimed protection of their respective Consuls, and a Mr. Beldin, a former merchant of Brownsville, Texas, claiming to be the rebel Consul, was recognized as such by Cortinas, and was permitted to deliver certificates of rebel nationality.

The French and the rebels appear to be much pleased in each other's society since the occupation of the city. At a public dinner given recently, the French and Mexican Colonel, gave the toast, "The Union of the Southern Confederacy and Mexico." This was responded to with approval by nearly every person present, who showed their appreciation of the sentiment by cheers, clapping of hands and waving of hats, while the band struck up the "Bonnie Blue Flag."

The people residing in Matamoras have less reason to complain of Mejia than they had of Cortinas, as the former has pursued a conciliatory course since the occupation of the city. The Custom House duties are the same as heretofore, and Matamoras is declared a free port. The duty on gold is one and a half per cent. Tonnage which has been reduced, has been established as formerly, at one dollar per ton. The population of the city is estimated at 30,000. The recent heavy fall in the price of cotton and other goods at the North had no effect upon the market whatever here.

It is said that Jose Marie Cortinas, brother of the ex-Governor, and General Canales crossed over to Brownsville on the 30th ultimo, and will take command of the rebel forces at Matamoras. It is stated that they have recently recrossed again into Mexico, and are between Matamoras and Camargo at the head of guerrillas. The report that Governor Cortinas has been sent with three hundred troops for the purpose of dispersing them and clearing the road to Monterey.

Monterey is now occupied by a brigade of the French regular army, under the command of General de Castagny. He has recently sent General Vidaurri, the ex-Governor of the State, with an escort to the city of Mexico for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the Emperor Maximilian.

About Peace Commissioners.

An Important Revenue.

Banks for New Orleans--Wilmington to be Attacked.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

The President is at present sustaining a considerable pressure in favor of appointing commissioners to Richmond for the purpose of sounding the authorities in that city upon the subject of peace. The moment is regarded as probably the most fitting during the war, as with the defeat of all the schemes for the quiet departure of the "way ward sisters," the rebels must feel that a further prosecution of the war through the four years term of Mr. Lincoln would be an impossibility, and hence the impression that they will be disposed to listen to peace on a basis far more favorable than they could possibly hope for a few years since. Just at present they can have the "sword" or the "olive branch," whichever they may elect—the latter if they will give a guarantee to abolish slavery and substitute therefor a system of disguised labor; but if this is refused, then the sword, keen-edged and relentless, must execute its office.

It is rumored that Gen. Banks will return to New Orleans toward the close of the present month. During his absence there have been a number of plans put in execution which will probably be followed up on his arrival, as they are known to be in conflict with his ideas of Government. The arrest of some half dozen prominent individuals in New Orleans has been made, who are charged not only with the illiberate purchase of cotton from the rebels, but also with selling them contrabands who have come within our lines.

It is expected that the assault upon the defenses of Wilmington would have been made ere this, but the despatch by Commodore Porter of a number of his vessels in search of the Tallahassee, Colonel Thomas Managa, will probably delay the attack for the present. Meanwhile, as a port for the successful practice of blockade running, Wilmington is pretty well played out.

Election in Tennessee and Kentucky.

CAIRO, November 12.

The districs of Western Kentucky have given a majority for Lincoln, and are the greatest changes of public opinion in any part of the Union. Memphis papers of the 15th say the vote of Memphis is, Lincoln, 1,604; McClellan, 2,628, which information is rejected.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Florida Affair.

Arrival of the Wachusett and Florida.

Thos. F. Wilson, of this City, Consul at Bahia, Passenger on the Wachusett.

National Bank Statement.

Immigration During the Past Year.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 12.

Hon. Thomas F. Wilson, Consul at Bahia, Empire of Brazil, arrived in this city yesterday evening. He returned home on board the Wachusett, in which ship he had taken part in the fight when she ran down and captured the pirate Florida in the harbor of the above named city. The Wachusett arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday with her prize safe in tow. Bahia has been for a long time the favorite rendezvous of these piratical cruisers. The Florida came in once too often for her own safety. The Alabama and Georgia were in that port in 1863, when they met two British ships with coal and powder, which they were, however, prevented from getting by the determined opposition of the consul.

The Second National Bank of Franklin, Ind., has been authorized to increase its capital $30,000; that of Galesburg, Ill., $50,000; that at South Charleston, O., $50,000, and the first National Bank of Ionia, Mich., $25,000.

Richmond papers of Thursday regard the financial and war reports of the rebel government as poor in facts and plans. The recommendation for conscripting all editors and publishers is received with severe comments. All of the papers take Lincoln's election as a foregone conclusion. The rebel war report states that propositions have been made to General Grant by Commissioner Ould to buy clothing in the North for rebel prisoners in our hands, which is to be paid for by a cargo of cotton allowed to run through the Wilmington blockade.

The statement that an exchange of several thousand prisoners is to take place is fully confirmed. All the preparations have been completed, and the exchange will go on at Charleston or Savannah.

The National Bank Statement for the week shows that the currency has been increased two millions of dollars. The total amount issued is sixty-two millions of dollars.

General Grant, in an order, directs that the 36th Wisconsin regiment be allowed to carry new colors, it appearing, on investigation, that the loss of their old ones in battles was neither the result of cowardice nor carelessness.

At the request of the Governor of Minnesota, Hospital Steward Brooks is discharged from the service, and made Assistant Surgeon of the 10th Minnesota Volunteers.

Official figures just received show that there have been one hundred and eighty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirteen emigrants to this country during the past twelve months. There are 40,000 more than during the year 1863.

The editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, in his paper of Thursday, says he received a letter on the preceding evening from Washington, in which it was asserted that a combined attack would be made on Richmond by land and water as soon as Butler's canal is done, and Grant's soldiers return from the election, and that the fleet would consist of fifty iron-clads. The editor says other advices are that the enemy have a large fleet, including several monitors, already in the James river, under command of Lardner, and that they are very busy with preparations which mean either Richmond or Wilmington.

Captain W. H. Hatch, Assistant Agent of Exchange, left Richmond on the 6th for Savannah, to arrange for the exchange of ten thousand prisoners.

The Danville Railroad is very much out of order and immediate efforts will be made to repair it. Two hundred hands are wanted for the work.

A special session of the Virginia Legislature, is called for the 1st Wednesday in December.

Captain Henry C. Owen, 18th Virginia, has been arrested and sent to Castle Thunder for seditious and treasonable language.

General Banks' Visit to Washington.

Illness of Secretary Stanton.

General Hancock to be Relieved.

Reinforcement of Moseby's Guerrillas.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Gen. Banks has to-day been in consultation with the President at the War Department for several hours. It is reported in Administration circles there is a strong probability of his being assigned the portfolio of the Secretary of War, should Stanton is understood to be very ill with inflammation of the bowels, and has not been able to be at the War Department for the past week.

It is reported that Gen. Hancock, in consequence of the condition of his wounds, is to be relieved of the command of the 2d Corps, and assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, Gen. Augur succeeding him in the Army of the Potomac.

A deputation from the Quakers of England, who came to this country to attend the yearly meeting of the Friends at Baltimore and North Carolina, were, upon application to the President, furnished passes through our lines, to facilitate their performance of the benevolent purpose, but were refused admittance within the rebel lines, and have consequently returned to Baltimore.

The *Herald's* special with Sheridan says:—It is stated that several regimentals of the old Maryland line, whose term of service in the rebel army has expired, have recently enlisted in Moseby's command, which by these accessions flow number from 1,500 to 2,000 men. There are eight regiments in his command. Moseby himself, notwithstanding numerous assertions to the contrary, has not yet sufficiently recovered from his wounds to take the field in person.

Col. Henry Page, Chief Quartermaster of Cavalry Corps, has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Shenandoah, successor to Gen. Tolles, killed by guerrillas.

Gen. Stevenson, commanding the Military District of Harper's Ferry, has issued an order that no supplies purchased in Loudon or elsewhere outside of said Military District shall be permitted to pass through his lines south of the Potomac between the mouth of the Monocacy and Harper's Ferry, or south of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, unless permission to purchase the same shall have been approved before purchase by himself. Hereafter the amount of goods permitted to a family will be restricted to five hundred dollars per month.

From Cairo and Below.

No Rebels East of the Mississippi.

General Schofield at Johnsonville.

CAIRO, November 12.

Advices from Paducah to the 9th say that at five o'clock the evening before the rebels disappeared from the vicinity of Johnsonville. No part of Forrest's army is believed to be on the east side of the river, they having gone, it is thought, to join Hood.

Gen. Schofield, with 1500 troops, has arrived at Johnsonville That place is regarded as perfectly secure. The Tennessee River will soon be open again.

A tornado passed over Washington county, Illinois, on the morning of the 9th, destroying many buildings, killing one person and wounding several others.

Steamers from below are bringing four hundred bales of cotton for St. Louis.

CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

OUR CONSUL DRIVEN FROM BAHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 13.

The *Sunday Mercury* has what purports to be a translation from a Bahia paper, relative to the capture of the Florida. It says: After seizing the vessel, she was tied to the Wachusett, whose commander at once prepared for sea. The small guns of the Florida, and her crew, were removed to the Wachusett and a portion of her engines taken away to prevent her from escaping. As the Wachusett was going out the people gathered on the shore, and batteries were levelled at the port. The *Mercury* says the residence of the American Consul, at Bahia was mobbed by the populace, and our minister compelled to put to sea, having been virtually driven out of the Empire. We understand also, that the Brazilian authorities were compelled to call out the military in order to suppress the riot.

REBEL CONGRESS.

Bills and Resolutions Introduced.

Strong Peace Feeling in Congress.

Rebel Press on Grant's Next Move.

Gov Brown Advocates State Sovereignty

Each State to Make Its Own Terms of Peace.

NEW YORK, November 13.

In the Rebel Congress on Wednesday the following bills and resolutions were presented to the House:—

A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act exempting one person as overseer on any plantation employing fifteen able-bodied slaves.

Bill to amend an act to employ slaves and free negroes in the army as cooks, teamsters, &c. Referred.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what further legislation is necessary to the

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1864.

The Era of Good Feeling.

It is extremely edifying to observe how prompt some persons are to forgive their enemies. It shows that all men, in this day of sanguinary warfare, are not implacable nor unmindful of the divine injunction. Could we be sure that there existed a reciprocal feeling on the part of those toward whom so much gentleness of spirit is manifested, the prospect would be indeed glorious, and we might make sure that the time was not far off when there would be no further employment for our armies, but that the dawn of the millenium was at hand. "We must all be friends," says Mr. SEWARD. Who does not wish we might be? The remark was made for, if not directly in the hearing of, men just defeated in a protracted struggle, wherein the issue was—*shall the Nation live?*—and wherein it was affirmed that, should they succeed, the Government would be overthrown, and the experiment of Republican Liberty proved to be a failure.

We shall be excused for our simplicity when we say we believed this. Furthermore, we shall be pardoned for the obduracy of the remark, that they who lately stood in persistent support of the platform whereon the enemies of the Government and supporters of the rebellion—pronounced and unpronounced—rallied should be expected to make the first advance by humbly asking to be forgiven.

We are persuaded that tens of thousands of Democrats supported MCCLELLAN because they ignorantly believed, should he be elected, he would fight the Rebellion down and do nothing to divide the country. We are equally persuaded that the leaders of the late Democratic party, who, with MCCLELLAN President, would have controlled the Government, did not believe nor intend any such thing; but that they were bent on putting the Chicago Platform into practice, which, as Mr. SEWARD, and all of us, over and over affirmed, meant nothing less than the independence of the South and the destruction of the Government.

Now to those tens of thousands of honest Democrats, who, as sincere Union men, voted under an erroneous belief, we are quite prepared to say, "come, let us be friends," and that, too, without pledges or probation. But as for the leaders, who leagned themselves with the bloody "Sons of Liberty," invoked the cooperation of all the elements in sympathy with the rebellion, who, some of them at least, conspired for violence and fraud and planned a Northern revolution,—as for these, and all others who, though not actually so far progressed, nevertheless had no word of encouragement for the army, but regretted our victories because they injured their side in the canvass, who were more intent on winning than exercised for the consequences of which their sober judgment warned them,—we say for these and all like these, we have as yet no invitations to fellowship—no trust that leads to proffers of forgiveness—no expectation or wish of closer communion, until they shall have shown works meet for repentence.

While we realize how important it is to have a united North supporting the administration, we do not forget how important, also, it is that the administration should prove true to the principles affirmed by the result; and we cannot see how this is to be done except by relying on those who have carried it through the contest. Since the battle has been won on a clearly defined line, by persuing that line all the necessary supports will be secured.

For our part, we can see nothing either in the the extent or the manner of our triumph that requires us to be suitors to the vanquished. As we understand it, quite another sort of language would be far better suited to Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and certain other leaders and their "friends." Is there nothing in the conspiracies at which these men were so lately engaged, in which they would to-morrow re-engage, could they but see the remotest prospect of success—nothing to remember save pleas for forgiveness, promises of fellowship, invitations of support.

The election has shown that the country is overwhelmingly on the side of the Administration, and it can afford to go right ahead, with renewed confidence, little concerned for the miserable minority to whom the rebels looked as their only hope. The spirit of treason, whether in the North or South, is equally worthy of punishment, and it is difficult to reconcile forgiveness and offers of friendship to this spirit in the North, while we fight it with all the resources of the Government in the South.

Let the spirit of magnanimity and of justice prevail. The victor can afford to be magnanimous. But when a stupendous crime has been attempted, what are the incentives to magnanimity? If a man attempts to defraud and ruin you, and you prove it on him—vanquish him in the suit—how should you bear yourself toward him? The contest won need not be kept up, but the true spirit of manhood forbids that you should say, "come, let us be friends."

Burying Party Animosities.

The New York *World* is in favor of having all party animosities buried. Speaking for "the Democrats," that paper says:

> It is creditable to the Democrats, and the papers representing their views of public policy, that with the setting of the sun on election day all party animosity was buried. Holding the same opinions of Mr. Lincoln's policy as before, and retaining the same estimation of him as a man and a President, the triumphant of his administration by a majority of the voters of the loyal States was to them sufficient reason for refraining from such opposition as arises in a heated political campaign. The extracts which we printed yesterday from leading Democratic journals of the country all breathed the same spirit. Not a word of defiance can be found in them; nothing but a graceful acknowledgment of defeat, and a renewed determination to continue in their efforts to secure the adoption by the national administration of that policy which, according to their most enlightened judgment, will best tend to restore our now disrupted Union.

If by this is meant the abandonment of all connection with the rebels; the "cessation of hostilities" against the Government, whereby the rebels derive as much aid and comfort as from an army in the field; the support, in good faith, of measures for prosecuting the war to a speedy conclusion—which conclusion shall be the utter overthrow of the rebellion—then these professions are favorable signs of the times. But will Mr. SEYMOUR cease his machinations against the Government, withdraw himself from treasonable schemes and conduct himself like a loyal man? Mere professions from those on whom the rebels so lately relied as their only hope, are not enough to create perfect confidence. If they were sincere in what they said, or if they meant but a small part of what they threatened, during the canvass, the least they can expect is to be permitted to glide quietly into an humble attitude, there to prove themselves worthy to be accorded the amnesty they pledged the rebels, in case they succeeded to the control of the Government.

If in the campaign their threats and incendiary appeals were mere talk, that fact in our judgment, does not constitute proof of sincerity now.

The presence of a force, amounting in the aggregate to an effective army, has been made necessary in the North and Northwest, through the efforts of SEYMOUR, VALLANDIGHAM and "the Democracy" generally. If this "Democracy" is in earnest in wishing to see party animosities burried, let the leaders see to it at once that this necessity ceases. They can do this, and by doing it they will strengthen our armies and enable the Government to turn against the rebels all its energies, backed by a united North. When this is done, it will be time to begin the burial ceremonies—not much before.

THE *World* makes a speech before the footlights on General MCCLELLAN. His resignation is announced as his final exit, and it is asserted that he "will be followed into his retirement with the gratitude, the affection, the admiration of millions of his countrymen." In the light of the election returns, this fine figure is somowhat damaged, and goes only for the merest bosh. Before the election, it is recorded, the General took a foreign gentleman to the top of his house, and remarked that there he could look upon "two millions of his friends." If the General is the man of sense he is said to be, he must by this time have abreviated the number somewhat.

U. S. A. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA., November 11th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The *Post* of Friday claims to have a correspondent—Henry McCullough—at this hospital, who writes in regard to some terrible villainy committed by one Bolan, of the 116th Pennsylvania regiment, from Fayette county, but an inmate of the hospital. Bolan is charged with having circulated some McClellan documents, with Lincoln tickets enclosed, among Democrats—that many were deceived and voted the tickets—that some of the boys tried to get hold of Bolan, but he has cooly shown himself, and thinks he had better not.

Now, Mr. Editor, the *Post* is grossly imposed upon or has made the matter out of whole cloth. No such man as Henry McCullough, Co. 50th P. V., is found on the register of this hospital, nor as being here for any purpose whatever. No votes were cast for Mr. Lincoln through any such deception. Bolan was not here at any time on the day of election. Was not there nor is he now absent dishonorably.

There are not now, nor have there been, any enraged boys here that would hurt a hair of his head because of such fraud. The few McClellan men here may well feel insulted at the intimation that they were so ignorant as not to know their own ticket when they would see it.

Before the election the *Post* announced a Democratic meeting to be held here, and expressed the hope that officers in charge of the building would afford facilities, &c.

I fear Mr. *Post* has manufactured both of these bricks and will find no straw having been given him. As to the meeting I cannot learn that it was even talked of by any one on the ground, until after it was published in the *Post*.

I would follow the example of such productions, were they not calculated to injure the hospital by intimating that party politics largely influenced its management.

RICHARD H. BEAR,
Hospital Chaplain.

Resignation of General McClellan.

The *Herald's* correspondent says the resignation of General McClellan, as Major General in the United States army, was in the War Department on Wednesday, but the President has not yet been officially informed of the fact. It is believed that the resignation will not be accepted, but that the General will be offered an active command. This course is prompted by the very respectable popular vote received by the General in the recent election.

The *Tribune* correspondent on the same subject, says: The question whether Gen. McClellan has resigned his commission bids fair to prove as knotty as the question whether he was ever under fire. Yesterday evening a rumor that the President had brought about his resignation to the War Department was current, but inquiries both at the War Department and the President's late in the evening elicited the reply that nothing had been heard of it. This afternoon, a similar reply was given, and Adjt. Gen. Thomas was in equal ignorance, as were also the other members of the Cabinet. On the other hand well informed parties say they know positively that the resignation was mailed from New York on Wednesday morning, and that it was officially communicated to the President on Thursday afternoon by an officer of the War Department. Apparently it is safe to assume that the General's powder magazine has just now fully occupied over election returns.

The *World* comments on the step as follows: On the 8th instant, the day of the election, General McClellan addressed a letter to the President resigning his commission in the army, and requesting that his resignation might be allowed to date from that day. As he could not then know whether he resigned to become a private citizen, or resigned to become the President-elect of the United States, the time was appropriately and gracefully chosen. As he is not accustomed to act from any impulses, but acts always from deliberately formed reasons, it is doubtless correct to infer that it was his purpose, on one contingency, wholly to private life. We hope that his resignation will be accepted, for we have no belief that his determination can be changed. We do not believe that any one connected with the administration will wish to change it.

The *World* devotes two columns in review and praise of General McClellan's military career. It sees nothing to censure, everything to praise.

onnellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad.

When the books were opened lately at Bedford, Pa., for the subscription of the stock of this Company, the amount taken reached the handsome aggregate of five million one hundred and twenty thousand dollars—thus insuring its prompt commencement. We learn from the Philadelphia *Gazette* that on Thursday, pursuant to law, the stockholders met at the Pennsylvania Railroad building, and organized by electing a board of directors, with John A Wright as President. A corps of engineers will be put upon the route immediately, and the line surveyed and located at the earliest practicable period. The Eastern and Western ends of this road through the Southen counties already exist, in the Cumberland valley line to Chambersburg, and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville. The intervening division will be built forthwith by the new Company, but the work is very heavy, as the country is mountainous.

Special Income Tax.

H. A. Weaver, Esq., Assessor of the Twenty-second District, gives an important notice, which is that the Special Income Tax of five per cent. on the gains, profits, or incomes for 1863, will be at once collected. The notice will be found in another column. It will be read with interest.

Illinois and Iowa.

The Union majority in Illinois is not far from 30,000. Of the fourteen Congressmen, the Democrats have three. The Legislature is strongly Union in both branches. Iowa has always a Union majority somewhere between 50,000 and 75,000. The Congressional delegation is Union.

BROOKS in the Eighth District, N. Y., has an apparent majority of about one hundred for Congress over Dodge, who is preparing to contest. That extensive frauds were perpetrated in certain wards of that city, particularly the First, Third, Fourth and Fourteenth, is beyond question. The large excess of votes polled over the names registered would, in itself, be sufficient to establish this fact, but it is notorious that in many districts the inspectors of Election entirely disregarded the requirements of the law, and permitted voters who announced themselves friends of "Little Mac," to cast their ballots, although their names were not on the registry and their votes were challenged.

THE report of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury is very doleful on the subject of finances. He states that he can only obtain one hundred and thirty-five dollars in currency equal to six dollars in specie—for one hundred dollar Confederate bonds.

General Intelligence.

A letter from Havana says: "A committee of influential persons has waited on Gen. Dulce with a petition, to be presented through him to Isabella II, that all negroes be declared free after the expiration of twenty-four years from January 1st, 1865, each receiving a salary during the last four years of eighteen dollars per month, the greater part of which may be retained until the freedom of the slave is accomplished."

An English photographer has lately introduced a novelty in the mode of taking cartes de visite photographs with the signatures of the sitters appended. This gives but little extra trouble. The sitter simply signs his name on a slip of paper, and finds its fac simille, diminished in size, transferred to the portraits when they come home.

The Irishburg *Standard* says: "We were last week shown specimens of gold taken the week previous in Troy, by Mr. Albert Hobsden, of that town, who dug about twelve dollars in three days. The gold is quite fine. He has bonded some 700 acres of land, and making extensive preparations to mine it next summer."

During a recent raid in Missouri a young man was seized by guerrillas and compelled to drink whiskey until he was stupidly intoxicated. Before he could get sober another gang seized and treated him in the same manner, and after that another party so that for the period of four days he was kept dead drunk the greater portion of the time. He relates his experience now with a great deal of sober earnestness.

Queen Victoria's handwriting is beautiful—flowing, and elegant, and feminine.—Prince Albert's biographer compared the Prince to Goethe, who would take inordinate pains even in writing a short note, that it should be admirably written. He did not understand the merit of second best, but everything that was to be done must be done perfectly. The Prince consort took the greatest interest in the caligraphy of his children, and few young people write more distinctly than the princes and princesses of England."

Potatoes are immense in Maine. The Gardiner *Journal* of that State caps the mighty stories afloat on this topic by stating that "a friend is digging around one for us, and will bring it down as soon as he is able to remove it. It is in a somewhat damaged condition, as a yoke of oxen had been feeding on it for two days before it could be discovered. The exuberance witnesses the truth of the current reports.

A father, who is in an hospital in New Albany, aged 65 years, has four sons and ten sons-in-law enlisted in the national army and doing well, making in all fourteen children in the service of their country with their father. Twelve of these children died when young, or most likely, the number of soldiers would have been increased. The mother of them all is still living, hale, hearty, and patriotic, of course.

A woman in Brooklyn, hearing that her husband was killed at Fisher's Hill, bought a coffin and made preparations to wake and bury him, but, on receiving a letter from her husband, concluded she wouldn't, put the coffin up at a raffle, and the winner, not liking a man in that ward, sent the coffin to his house, preceded by a hand organ, playing "Hail Columbia."

The glorious old hills of Massachusetts have furnished names for many of the new vessels added to the United States navy. One of these bears the name of Wachusett, a mountain elevation, in Worcester county, Mass. Its height is about 2,000 feet, and as it is unobstructed by neighboring elevations, is frequently seen from vessels in Massachusetts Bay. Wachusett is also visible from most of the hills in the vicinity of Boston, Mass.

The Philadelphia *Gazette* says it is understood that the present worthy State Treasurer, Hon. Henry D. Moore, will not be a candidate for re-election, the Philadelphians have determined to support Wm. H. Kemble, Esq., of this city, whom we take pleasure in recommending to the Union men of the Legislature, as in all respects deserving of their support.

There was a heavy fall of snow in Iowa on Wednesday and Thursday.

A Washington letter remarks that it is not thought that there will be the sweeping changes that attend a change of Presidents, but many now in Government employ will soon have occasion to look for employment. Clerks who have at least favored the South or its Democratic allies, and those who have neglected their official duties, must prepare to vacate their desks.

A Mexican general, now a refugee in New York, predicts at outbreak at Matamoras among the native population, who do not conceal their antipathy to the French. The sympathy for the rebels is quite strong, and at one of the public dinners given on the occasion of the recent festival in honor of the establishment of the empire in the State of Camaulipas, the first toast proposed by the President, a Mexican, was: "The United States of the Southern Confederacy and Mexico." An outburst of applause and throwing up of hats followed. Music by the band—"Boutle Blue Flag."

The owners of the steamer Cleveland, at Detroit, have received a dispatch announcing the loss of that steamer at Tow Hart River, about twenty miles above Whitefish point, while on her upward passage. No particulars have been received, but it is believed no lives were lost. She is reported a total wreck. Much of her cargo, which consists of merchandise, has drifted upon the beach, and may be saved, though in a condition. The Cleveland was built in 1852, at Newport, and has plied most of the time on the route between Cleveland and Detroit, but has lately been running Lake Superior, under the command of Captain Jalloran. She was owned by John Hutchinson, of Detroit.

The Committee for the Boston National Sailors' Fair, having expressed to the Department the belief that a considerable sum may be realized from the curiosity of those who wish to see the famous Kearsarge, now in Boston harbor, orders were issued to-day placing her at their disposal for exhibition during the Fair.

There is reason to believe that the course to be adopted with reference to the infringement of Brazilian sovereignty in the capture of the Florida in one of her harbors, will be substantially the transmission of a dispatch saying that this Government will be glad to receive and give a favorable consideration to any proposition Brazil may have to make. Of course there can be no difficulty where both parties are equally desirous to avoid it.

General Banks has returned to Washington simultaneously with the circulation of a rumor that he is soon to take the place of Mr. Welles at the head of the Navy Department. The General called on the President, Saturday, in citizen's dress.

Military Items.

General A. J. Smith's division of the 17th Army Corps, which distinguished itself in the red river campaign, and which has lately been in Missouri, has been transferred to Tennessee to co-operate with General Thomas against Hood and Forrest. These troops reached Paducah in steamers on Wednesday.

Gen. Sheridan has arrested most of the prominent rebel sympathizers about Winchester, and among the number the Rev. Dr. Boyd, who was in jail at Wheeling as a hostage for so long a period. He was sent to Fort Lafayette.

The New York *Times* remarks that the news from Gen. Sherman's army in Georgia, as well as Gen. Grant's army in Virginia, is of such a kind to show that there is to be no pause in the prosecution of active operations this winter. Sherman is about to undertake one of the most remarkable campaigns of the war; and we judge from what we know that it is not at all unlikely that Grant will have Petersburg, and that the rebel army will be closely shut up in Richmond, before the close of this rapidly closing year.

A Norfolk (Va.) letter in the Glouchester *Telegraph*, has the following: We have some eight hundred rebel soldiers here who have enlisted in our army. They came from Early's army and Fort Harrison, and are a fine looking set of men. They gave hearty cheers when they got on the army blue. They took their tall hats off on the end of a stick, threw up and set fire to them. You cannot imagine how pleased they are with their good rations and clothing. They are to be the 21 U. S. Infantry, and are going to fight old Abraham Lincoln.

The respective Union and Confederate forces on the lower Rio Grande are pursuing, at present, a masterly inactivity, neither attempting to molest the other. It is reported that two or three pieces of artillery have arrived at Brownsville, and two or three more are expected; and that with these the Confederates half threaten to make an attack on the Federal garrison at Brazos. But it is well supplied with artillery and ammunition, and are now throwing up a strong fort of the American patented material—sand—the discovery of which is the greatest among those for war's use during the century. The fact is, that Texas is but a handful of men to attempt to maintain respectively the honors of the star spangled banner and the cross of the South, and if either one gets whipped there will be little left to fight over. Meantime the great cotton trade goes on, and Texas alone, of all parts of the English speaking country this side of the Rocky Mountains, does its business in Spain. In fact, Texas has already secured her independence as well of the Confederacy as of the United States, financially at least, for they reject the paper of both parties as the basis of trade, and deal in it only as depreciated foreign currency. Texas is said to be full of food and everything else which the people need, and to be highly prosperous as compared with the other parts of the south.

At least twenty-five thousand disciplined men are at Little rock, awaiting Price's return. As his utterly undisciplined, and now unarmed, naked, and destitute, fugitives fly towards the prairies of Texas, they will cross the war path in Arkansas under the most disadvantageous circumstances. Gen. Canby has not only concentrated this large force at Little Rock, but is now sending away every available soldier in the same direction, determined that the armies of the trans-Mississippi confederacy shall be thirty thousand less next spring than they were the last, if provident means can bring this thing about.

AFTER THE ELECTION.

Speeches of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward.

The telegraph reported the after-election speeches of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, but so imperfectly that we reproduce them as we find them reported in Washington. The several Lincoln and Johnson Clubs of the District of Columbia called on Mr. Lincoln Thursday night, November 10, and gave him a serenade in honor of his re-election. There was, in addition, an immense concourse of spectators of both sexes in front of the Executive Mansion. The firing of a field-piece was of frequent occurrence, adding to the excitement of the occasion. The President appeared at an upper window, and when the cheers with which he was greeted ceased, he spoke as follows:

"It has long been a grave question whether any Government not too strong for the liberties of the people can be strong enough to maintain its own existence in great emergencies. On this point the present rebellion brought our Republic to a severe test, and a Presidential election occurring in regular course during the rebellion, added not a little to the strain. If the loyal people, united, were put to the utmost of their strength by the rebellion, must they not fail when divided and partially paralyzed by a political war among themselves? But the election was a necessity. We cannot have free Government without elections, and if the rebellion could force us to forego or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us. The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever occur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this, as philosophy, to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged. (Cheers.)

But the election, along with its incidental and undesirable strife, has done good too. It has demonstrated that a people's government can sustain a national election in the midst of a great civil war. [Renewed cheers.] Until now it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility. It shows also how sound and how strong we still are. It shows that even among the candidates of the same party, he who is most devoted to the Union and most opposed to treason, can receive most of the people's votes. [Applause.] It shows also, to the extent yet known, that we have more men now than we had when the war began. Gold is yet good in this place, but living, brave and patriotic men are better than gold. (Cheers and other demonstrations of applause.) But the rebellion continues and now that the election is over, may not all parties deem it an object to re-unite in a common effort to save the common country. (Cheers.) For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacles in the way. (Cheers.) So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am duly sensible of the high honor conferred on me by election, and duly grateful as I trust to Almighty God for having directed my country to a right conclusion as I think for their good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed by the result. (Cheers.) May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit toward those who have? And now let me close by asking three hearty cheers for our brave soldiers and seamen, and their gallant and skillful commanders.

The three cheers were enthusiastically given, accompanied by music and the sound of cannon.

The Clubs then proceeded to the residence of Secretary Seward, when he spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—You remember that once Paul, in his own country, took an appeal to Cæsar, and went from Judea across the Mediterranean to follow out his appeal to Cæsar. After being shipwrecked, and after being encountered all manner of dangers at Malta and elsewhere—dangers by sea and land—he at last reached the coast of Italy, landing at the Hot Springs near Naples. From there he proceeded up towards Rome, and when he got within about eighteen miles of Rome, he came to a place called the Forum, or the place of Three Taverns; and it is recorded in Scripture that the brethren, when he got within the suburbs of the city, came out to meet him. Thereupon Paul thanked God, and took courage. So I think that, having been tossed about on this tempestuous occasion and revolution for three and a half years, I have at last got to Appii Forum [laughter]—the Forum of Appius, although there is, I think, not a hotel on this street. [Laughter.] At all events I am sure the brethren have come out to meet me, [laughter], and thereupon I do now thank God for all my fears, and all my faith, in reverence and humility, thank God. Cries of "Amen," "Amen." We all of us thank Him, and I hope you will take courage for the rest of the way, which I think will be a short journey. [Cheers.] Fellow citizens, our old brethren of the South, who used to meet us up this land [pointing] and with whom we used to have such pleasant, social times, have pretended to set up a poor, rickety Congress and Government of their own. [Laughter.] And you know what it fell to my lot to say that we did it because they were afraid we would abolish slavery. They met in Richmond the first Monday of this month; and what do we think they met for? To emancipate the slavery of two hundred thousand negroes, to put them with the army, that they might fight to keep down the rest of the negroes [laughter.] Well, we have got our old fashioned Congress, where there are seats kept open for them yet, and it meets on the first Monday of December. I am much mistaken if we do not show our old friends down South a trick worth two that they are practising. My impression is that, instead of abolishing the slavery of two hundred thousand negroes, they will do the much better thing of setting the constitutional stamp upon the President's Emancipation Proclamation of 1862. [Loud cheers.] Why you seem to be very unanimous about that. [Cheers.] Well, I will tell you what is more certain than all this, and that is, that the people of North Carolina will be just as unanimous about it in Richmond as you are here in Washington. Well, fellow citizens we have all got to be friends. [Cheers.] We got to be friends when we left the Democrats, who have been voting against us, and we will balance the account by saying that we voted against them; and if, now that the election is over, they conclude to be quiet, we will agree to be all Union men hereafter, and we will acknowledge that our party, as we say things, is not worth much. I presume that four years hence we will be in perfect harmony, not only throughout all the free States, but throughout the whole Union [cheers]. As I tell you why I think so in this will be so, I came on this stage of action not long ago—some years after the Revolutionary war—and I used to hear my parents and the men and women of that age, talk about the vast number of Tories who were opposed to the Government of the United States in the Revolution; and what surprised me above all things was, that after the war of liberty was over, afterwards there was not a Tory to be found in the whole United States, [Laughter.] I was never able to understand where they had all gone to. I was just so in the war of 1812. I am old enough to recollect about that. The Federalists used to carry the intervening elections between the Presidential elections year after year, just as the Democrats carried the election in New York and several of the other states in 1862; but when the Presidential election came, and the war ended in victory, then the Federalists vanished, and in four years after the war was over there was an "era of good feeling," in which all the people were republican, and all were in favor of the war; and since that time I have never been able to find an old Federalist. [Laughter.] It is my judgment that we will all come together again; that when the stars and stripes wave over Richmond, the Rebellion will go down; and that within one, two, three and four years after that, you will have to look mighty sharp to find a man who was ever a secessionist or an alder of rebellion. [Cheers.] I know that for that "era of good feeling" the Democrats will have every encouragement to favor the people in the success of the war. Speaking of that, I had understood our opponents to say that this war was a allure and that it was made to abolish slavery. Without acceding that as the object of the war which was to preserve the Union, we will take them on their own ground and see how the matter stands. The first year of the war suppressed the African slave trade in the United States; the second year of the war brought the negroes up to the level of soldiers of freedom, and abolished slavery in the District of Columbia; the third year abolished slavery in Maryland; [Cheers;] and if the Democrats think that the war has been a failure thus far, it will adopt a Constitutional amendment and abolish slavery throughout the United States. [Loud cheers.] Now I know that when slavery is removed the only element of discord among the American people will have ceased to work its mischievous fruits; but I know that it will not be the fault of the Administration if we do not have an era of peace and harmony, and go on resuming our proud career among the nations, and advancing the interests of our country, of freedom, of self-government, and of humanity. The election has placed our President beyond the pale of human envy or human harm, as he is above the pale of human ambition. Henceforth all men will come to see him, as you and I have seen him, as a good, honest, patriotic, and benevolent man. ["That's so," and cheers.) Having no longer any motive to malign or injure him, detraction will not pursue him as it has done. He takes his place with Washington, and Franklin, and Jefferson, and Adams, and Jackson, among the benefactors of the country and of the human race. Now I shall begin to be convinced for what is to happen to us all. And while you are about it, you could not do anything better than to call and see my excellent friend and compatriot, Gideon Welles—[laughter]—and tell him that if it is possible for him to close up Wilmington, I shall have a great deal less trouble in my foreign relations.

Even the Dutch, phlegmatic and peaceful as their latter years have been, are now at war. Dispossessed in India, virtually dispossessed in Japan, and driven to some solicitude about their few foreign possessions every where, they are troubled afresh by a rebellion in Java, which threatens their stay there, and must, even if subdued cost them a great expenditure. Java, an island in the Malay Archipelago, is the principal seat of Dutch power in the East, and is one of the largest, most fertile and valuable islands in the globe. The West claims the other. War may have some effect upon the price of coffee, indigo, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, etc., which are produced largely upon the island.

The question of using the power of the Government to give stability and security to commercial transactions by keeping gold down to a uniform low premium, has been under serious discussion at the Treasury Department, but announcements of action on the subject are premature. The Department, however, expects soon to announce its readiness to anticipate the payment of the January interest on its gold bearing bonds. The money is lying idle in its vaults and may as well be used.

CITY MATTERS.

TWO UNION GIRLS MARRY REBEL DESERTERS—ONE OF THE BRIDES CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—Chief Long, of the Mayor's police, received a letter a day or two since from Jacob Orsell, of Conshocken, near Philadelphia, stating that he had been robbed by a young woman named Lucy Allen, a domestic in his house, of the following articles:—One plain black silk dress; one poplin silk dress, trimmed with three rows of black velvet; a valuable shawl; a quantity of underclothing; gold breast pin; stockings; shoes and ruby head dress. Officers Long and Culp yesterday arrested the accused in Sligo, and recovered all the stolen goods with the exception of the breast pin, which the girl positively denies having taken.

There is a bit of romance connected with this case which may not be uninteresting. It seems that a number of Confederate soldiers some time since deserted from the rebel army, and after taking the oath of allegiance, settled themselves in the vicinity of Consohocken, and were earning an honest living by the sweat of their brows. In the course of time two of them, Robert and Benjamin Garrett, made the acquaintance of Miss Lucy Allen and Miss McFetters. Young ladies are said to be proverbially partial to soldier-boys, and the Johnny Rebs were not long in winning the hearts of the young ladies in question.

But true love never did run smooth, and the friends of the girls positively refused to give their sanction to the proposed union. The father of Miss Allen, who is said to be a very respectable man, is now a soldier in the Union army, while Miss McFetters' parents move in the "first circles," and would not listen to an alliance of their daughter with a rebel soldier, even though he had forsworn the cause of the Confederacy and taken an oath to support the Union cause. They even went so far as to threaten the suitors for the hands of their fair daughters with cold steel, hot lead feathers and a ride upon a rail if they did not forthwith leave the neighborhood. They did leave, but took good care to carry with them the two young ladies, and to render assurance doubly sure, married them. Reaching Pittsburgh a day or two since, they obtained employment on the Steubenville Railroad, and had rented a house in Sligo with a view of going to housekeeping.

Mrs. Garrett does not deny taking the clothing from the house of Mr. Orsell, but says her husband knew nothing of it. She alleges that she has any quantity of clothing at home, but so incensed were her family against her marrying the man of her choice that she dare not take it away, and in an evil hour she appropriated those of her employer. She seems to be extremely penitent for what she has done, and weeps as though her young heart would break. She is a young woman of more than ordinary personal attractions, and there is nothing in her manner or conversation that would lead to the belief that she was anything but a loathish, romantic young woman, who has suffered her love for a soldier boy to lead her into a serious difficulty.

We learned from Mayor Lowry yesterday evening that a dispatch had been received from Orsell to send the prisoner on. An answer was returned that the cost of conveying her east would be more than the value of the goods alleged to have been stolen; that if he insisted upon the custody of the prisoner, he must send an officer for her. If he declined doing so, the stolen goods would be delivered to him by express, and the prisoner dealt with by the authorities here, as to them might seem proper under the circumstances. No answer to this telegram was received last night.

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A man named John Rotterbush, who recently arrived in this city from Illinois, made an attempt at self-destruction yesterday morning. It seems that, about nine o'clock, he went into the barber shop of Mr. Turney, in the Ninth Ward, and, watching his opportunity, picked up a razor and left the shop. The barber, missing the razor, went out and found Rotterbusa in the rear of the building deliberately engaged in cutting his throat. He at once, however, took away the razor, and conveyed him to the Mayor's office, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Rogers. The unfortunate man had succeeded in inflicting horrible-looking gashes, the largest being on the right side of the neck. Fortunately none of them were of sufficient depth to prove fatal. During the time the doctor was dressing his wounds, he conversed freely, stating that he had meditated committing suicide for some time past by drowning himself, being in the barber shop, the thought occurred to him to cut his throat. He says he has a brother-in-law living in the Ninth Ward, named Rosewell. Rotterbush is said to be entirely destitute, and has seen better days. At the time he attempted his life, he was evidently laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, caused by excessive drink.

Since writing the above, we learn that Rotterbush, during the evening, succeeded in removing the bandages from his wounds, and declared his determination to bleed to death. He was closely watched during the night, and this morning he will be removed to a place of safety, where he can be properly taken care of.

CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTH PENN'S A RAILROAD.—Some days ago we made mention that the books for subscription to the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad would be opened at Bedford. We now learn that the subscriptions amounted to $5,120,000, which soon will be increased to $6,000,000, the amount of the work. On Thursday last the stockholders met at the Pennsylvania Railroad building, Philadelphia, and organized by electing a board of directors, with John A. Wright as President. A corps of engineers will be put upon the route immediately, and the line surveyed and located at the earliest practicable period. The eastern and western ends of this road through the southern counties already exist, in the Cumberland Valley line to Chambersburg and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road to Connellsville.

THE BRAWDY HOMICIDE.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Mellon, Sterrett, Stowe and Brown on the bench, is still engaged in the trial of young Austin Brawdy, charged with shooting James Fagan, in July last, at Brownstown, above Birmingham. The case will, it is thought, go to the jury this forenoon. It is being tried with more than usual professional skill and ability. District Attorney Kirkpatrick, assisted by W. C. Moreland and T. B. Hamilton, Esqs., are carefully guarding the interests of the Commonwealth, while the prisoner is ably defended by Messrs. Bakewell, Marshall, Swartzwelder and Mackerel. A verdict may not be had before to-morrow.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—Since the close of last year $21,500 have been added to the endowment of this flourishing institution. More than $30,000 have now been contributed to it. Its success is now no doubtful matter. The term just closed has been the most prosperous one of its history. The next term will commence on Monday, the 14th inst. With eight permanent professors in the different departments of science and the languages, it offers the best advantages to all who desire a thorough education.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE A. MCTIGHE.—The funeral of the late Anthony McTighe took place on Saturday morning, and was largely attanded. The Board of Brokers, of which deceased was a member, at their meeting Friday, adopted a resolution to omit the regular routine business of the session, and to pay honor to the memory of the deceased and of sympathy with the relatives. A suitable minute was ordered to be made on the records of the same to be handed to the family by a committee appointed for that purpose.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—Rev. M. Edgar has been regularly appointed to labor as a missionary among river men, and as collecting agent for the Western Seamen's Friend Society, in Pennsylvania, east of Pittsburgh, to the center of the State, and in Allegheny City. Rev. Edgar is recommended by the Board of Trustees of the society to Christian ministers and citizens generally. Money collected by him will be expended in missionary labor, and in the distribution of bibles and religious books among river men.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.—The reader will remember that the late grand jury of Allegheny county made a presentment to the Court, in which, among other reforms recommended, was the organization of a Prison Discipline Society. Before discharging the Grand Jury appointed the following persons a committee to call a public meeting, when advisable, to take action in reference to the organization of such a society: Wm. Wilson, Chairman, (who was foreman of the Jury); Thomas H. Lane, John P. Hunt, Calvin Adams, Wm. Smith, John K. Brown.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.—Within the past few days we have chronicled the sudden death of two of our prominent citizens, and to-day we record a third, that of Frederick R. Lorenz, who died on Saturday morning after a brief illness. Mr. Lorenz was well and widely known in this community, being at one time extensively engaged in the manufacture of glass. He was thirty years of age and unmarried. His funeral will take place to-day from the residence of his mother on Penn street.

PROMOTION.—Captain A. C. McClung, of this city, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and is now given you a better speech than I at first intended. [Cries of "go on."] I wish you would go around and see the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, and keep them in good humor, for if the Secretary of the Treasury fails us in funds we may come to grief, and if the Secretary of War does not get better within a few days than he is now I shall begin to be concerned for what is to happen to us all. And while you are about it, you could not do anything better than to call and see my excellent friend and compatriot, Gideon Welles—[laughter]—and tell him that if it is possible for him to close up Wilmington, I shall have a great deal less trouble in my foreign relations.

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FELL INTO A CELLAR.—Pat. Campbell got drunk on Saturday night, and was fined by the Mayor on Sunday morning. During the afternoon Pat. got drunk again, and in attempting to pick up a stone to throw at some boys who were shouting at him, he fell into the cellar of a new house on Second street, near Grant, receiving severe injuries. His left hand thumb was dislocated, and he received a horrible gash over the right eye. Officer Herron rescued him from the cellar, and conveyed him to the Mayor's office, where Dr. Rogers, who had just finished dressing the wounds of Roterbush, the would be suicide, set his thumb and "shut up his eye" with a sticking pl

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

To the Editor of the Tribune,

Sir:—The following magnificent lyric was written by Thomas Buchanan Read, to be recited by Mr. Murdoch at a complimentary festival given to the latter in Cincinnati, on Monday evening, October 31st in acknowledgment of his noble contributions for the aid of our sick and wounded soldiers. I am indebted to the poet for permission to give to the public, through the *Tribune*, a poem which deserves to rank with "Young Lochinvar" and Browing's "How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix." BAYARD TAYLOR.

NEW YORK, November 5, 1864.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

Up from the South at break of day,
Bringing to Winchester fresh disnay,
The affrighted air with a shudder bore,
Like a herald in haste to the chieftain's door.
The terrible grumble and rumble and roar,
Telling the battle was on once more,
And Sheridan twenty miles away.

And wider still those billows of war
Thundered along the horizon's bar
And louder yet into Winchester rolled
The roar of that red sea uncontrolled,
Making the blood of the listener cold
As he thought of the state in that fiery fray,
And Sheridan twenty miles away.

But there is a road from Winchester town,
A good, broad highway leading down;
And there through the flesh of the morning light,
A steed as black as the steeds of night,
Was seen to pass as with eagle flight—
As if he knew the terrible need
He stretched away with his utmost speed;
Hill rose and fell—but his heart was gay,
With Sheridan fifteen miles away.

Still sprung from those swift hoofs, thundering south,
The dust, like the smoke from the cannon's mouth,
Or the trail of a comet sweeping faster and faster,
Foreboding to traitors the doom of disaster;
The heart of the steed and the heart of the master
Were beating like prisoners assaulting their walls
Impatient to be where the battle-field calls;
Every nerve of the charger was strained to full play,
With Sheridan only ten miles away.

Under his spurning feet, the road
Like an arrowy Alpine river flowed,
And the landscape sped away behind
Like an ocean flying before the wind;
And the steed, like a barque fed with furnace ire,
Swept on, with his wild eyes full of fire.
But lo! he is nearing his heart's desire—
He is scenting the smoke of the roaring fray,
With Sheridan only five miles away.

The first that the General saw were the groups
Of stragglers, and then the retreating troops;—
What was done—what to do—a glance told him both,
Then striking his spurs with a terrible oath,
He dashed down the line 'mid a storm of huzzahs,
And the wave of retreat checked its course there because
The sight of the master compelled it to pause,
With foam and with dust the black charger was gray;
By the flash of his eye, and his red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:
"I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!"

Hurrah, hurrah for Sheridan!
Hurrah, hurrah, for horse and man!
And when their statutes are placed on high
Under the dome of the Union sky,
The American soldiers' Temple of Fame,
There with the glorious General's name
Be it said in letters both bold and bright:
"He's in the steed that saved the day
By carrying Sheridan into the fight,
From Winchester—twenty miles away!"

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on is er 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

First appearance of the world renowned tragedian and comedian,
McKEAN BUCHANAN,
and his beautiful and accomplished daughter,
Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN,
whose performances in all the principal theatres of Great Britain, Australia, California, and other parts of America, have been received with great enthusiasm by crowded and Fashionable audiences, and pronounced by them to be the Great Artists of the Age.
THIS EVENING, will be performed Bourcicault's charming comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Sir Harcourt Courtly.....as played by him 300 nights in Europe and America).....McKEAN BUCHANAN.
Lady Gay Spanker.....Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.
To conclude with the
SECRET.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Atheneum—Liberty street.
Unprecedented Success! Thunders of Applause!!
Second week of the great Spanish Danseuse and Tight Rope Artiste.
M'lle MARIETTA RAVEL.
who executes some of the most wonderful and thrilling feats upon the Tight Rope, without the aid of a balance pole.
The Star Sisters, Misses MILLIE and CLARA FOWLER, whose artistic efforts are crowned with success.
MASTER WINTER RAVEL, the youthful wonder.
Two new Ballets, in which the Bouquet of Beauty appear.
First week of the Comic Pantomime, LE STATUE BLANCHE, in which the celebrated Comic Pantomimist, Mr. GEORGE R. EDESON, will appear as the Clown. no14

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JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jun26:1y

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FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
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Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000
Surplus divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.
References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Gen. R. Biddle Roberts, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Peacock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Wardell, E. H. Baine, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
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Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.
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H. L. RINGWALT, Agent.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.
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Fire and Marine Insurance,
Office No. 93 Water street, Pittsburgh.
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MEDICAL.

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(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
No. 341, Corner Liberty & Wayne Sts.,
OFFER FOR SALE

Brown's Troches,	Fouts's Cattle Powder,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,	Alcohol,
Seller's Cough Syrup,	Turpentine,
Cary's Cough Cure,	Soda Ash,
Cary's Worm Confections,	Dye Stuffs.

no4-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES.
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 88 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. no7-1y

G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 12 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se8-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
TTO HELMOLD, 98 Smithfield, near Fifth street, Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints Window shades, &c. &c. W. R. BATEMAN

SHOT GUNS, single and double barrel'd, the only large stock in this city; for sale by JAMES BOWN, 128 Wood street. se8

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 128 Wood st.

OILS.

WM. B. RICE,
No. 73 Broadway, Empire Buildings, New York, Room No. 45.
OFFERS FOR SALE ALL THE DESIRABLE
PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
Consisting in part as follows:

GERMANIA,	VENANGO,
HIGHGATE,	ALLEGHANY,
RYND FARM,	COLUMBIA,
UNITED STATES,	NOBLE WELL,
SUCCESS,	REVENUE,
BUCHANAN FARM,	CONSOLIDATED,
BLOOD FARM,	MAPLE SHADE,
McKINLEY,	OIL CITY.

Oil territory for sale in Pennsylvania and Western Virginia.
Subscriptions obtained for new companies.
Oil lands bought.
New companies organized.
PITTSBURGH REFERENCE—J. D. Scully, Cashier 1st National Bank.
New York, Oct. 22, 1864. no5 2w

JACOB GLOSSER,
Real Estate and Oil Stock Broker,
No. 115 Fourth Street.
The subscriber, having opened an office at No. 115 Fourth street for the purpose of transacting a general Real Estate and Stock Brokerage business, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and acquaintances in the purchase and sale of houses, building lots, farms, coal, and oil lands; also Oil Company, Bank, Railroad, and Bridge stocks, and Government bonds.
Special attention paid to orders to buy or sell all kinds of stocks abroad.
REFER—To Thompson, Bell & Co., bankers; John S. Dilworth, Esq.; John A. Caughey, Esq. nos-10t

WM. W. HERRON.....JAMES A. HERRON, JR.
HERRON & CO.,
Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,
Crude and Refined Oils.
Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed, and Green and Dried Fruits. no3-3m

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 81 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lamps and Lamp Goods,
AND DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh.
se16

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.
172 shares of Columbia oil ock.
Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.
se6tf

JOHN R. EDWARDS.....I. L. EDWARDS
EDWARDS & CO.,
PETROLEUM
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se6-6m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease
Warehouse, No. 98 Third street, opposite Bank Pittsburgh. jan

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments o Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE.

HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot.

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,
se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE
NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. ELSENMAN.
McKeesport, September, 1862.

DUQUESNE WAGON & FARM IMPLEMENT WORKS.
Marion Avenue, near Railroad Station, Allegheny City. All kinds of wagons, carts, timber wheels, drays, coal cars, wheelbarrows, store and baggage trucks, skids, straw and fodder cutters and masticators, four different patterns of horse rakes. A sodded rake and fork teeth suitable for all the different patent horse rakes in the United States. All made of best materials, and warranted. Orders solicited from wholesale dealers. C. COLEMAN.
nov4-1y

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

CHANGE OF NAME.
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime. Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to receive our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for Iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. 1y4

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 128 Wood st.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION
November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	26,031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,470 93
Cash on hand	21,556 06
Total assets	$273,501 27
LIABILITIES.	
Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. B. COPELAND, } Auditing
WM. H. SMITH, } Committee.
J. C. MOORHEAD, }

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.
ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,	Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH,	C. G. HUSSEY,
W. B. COPELAND,	JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS,	NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

no5-3m

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
Also in
OIL STOCKS,
To which special attention is promptly given.
no8-3m

JOHN W. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oct1-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.
au19-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	P. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS HELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.	

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day. Bearing for a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
jy26 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,
No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will give especial attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks for sale or by letter information when desired.
4m-28se

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
im8-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates.
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for
PHOTOGRAPHING.
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,
where he is now prepared to make, as shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,
Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.
His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place.
B. L. H. DABBS.
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PAINTERS,

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
jely PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER.
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KEES & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit, Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se20-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

HENRY L. BUTLER,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
No. 75 Grand street.
Surveys of Land and Designs of Machinery executed to order. se7 oct4-1m

400 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD.
In store and for sale by
se22 ALEXANDER GORDON, No. 12 Second street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CHOICE RESIDENCE,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
A country place in McClure Township, containing 16 Acres of Ground, three miles from the city on the New Brighton road. The improvements are a Dwelling containing most of the modern conveniences, bath room, wash house and kitchen, with hot and cold water. A stone stable in gothic style and ornamental slate roof, with ample accommodations for vehicles, horses, and for a driver.
Two wells of excellent water—one at the stable and one at the kitchen door—both with good pumps of ice barrels, and a never-failing spring, are on the premises.
The choicest varieties of grapes, peaches, apples, pears and cherries abound.
The locality is unexceptionable, and the view from the house, commanding a stretch of 14 miles of the Ohio River, one of the most picturesque in this region.
The place is capable of subdivision into three or four lots. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
no10 Broker and Insurance Agent,
59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

FOR SALE.
The residence of the undersigned, Second Bank, Allegheny City, large lot and commodious house. Possession in the spring. Also, a fine collection (about two thousand) of fruit and ornamental trees. Ground required for other purposes. Worthy the attention of persons planting new grounds.
WM. S. BISSELL,
nov5-2w At office of Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—
Those two three-story brick houses, situate on north side of Robinson street, Allegheny City, one door from the Canal Bridge. These are very desirable dwellings, and will be sold at a bargain.
For particulars inquire of
KUHN & CASSIDY,
no8-6t Attorneys at Law, No. 93 Diamond St.

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which w will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also on weighing about 3½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.
au13-tf

CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
A two-story Frame Dwelling House, with eight rooms, besides kitchen, cellar and wash house; brick barn and carriage-house; two cisterns and spring with pump, on nearly 11 acres of ground, well stocked with fruit trees, grapes and raspberry. About 2½ acres are well timbered, and four or five slope with a southern or western exposure, well adapted to grape culture. The site is elevated, and the view unsurpassed. Access by the Perryville plank-road, and within easy walk of the Federal street. Allegheny. A rare chance to unite town with country life. Address Box 130 Allegheny P. O. oc31-2w

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES
FOR SALE.
Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on second street by 60 feet deep to a 15 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.
For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 159 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property, if not sold previously to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.
M. TINDLE,
oct21-td Agent for the Estate.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
Situated in Snowden Township, on the Piney Fork of Peter's Creek, two and a half miles from the Monongahela River at Bentley's Mill. Contains 167 acres of land, 87 of which is cleared. The one-half of the place is underlaid with coal and limestone.
The improvements are a comfortable dwelling, large barn, granary, and 200 fruit trees of best selection. The place is well watered. This is one of the best coal, in a few years, will become very valuable. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.

$800 WILL PURCHASE
A neat Cottage House, with stable, pump at the door, and two acres of rich garden land; well suited for a mechanic or doctor. Situated on Peter's Creek, in a thickly settled neighborhood. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.
nov1

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
A FARM of 100 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river, Knox county, Indiana, 4 miles from Bicker station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville railroad. Good orchard under good fence, and well watered; there is also 50 bushels of wheat; corn and oats on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
oc29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.
The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale, said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, granery, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds, apples under good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.
For terms apply to
JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 22 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
oc21-tf Executors, &c.

FOR SALE—
Twelve to thirteen acres of land, on one of the most public thoroughfares leading to either city, and with the convenient drive for business on. On the line of the lines is a two-story frame house, with south and west fronts, 24x34, with verandah and portico; a comfortable stable, 24x24, having a carriage-house on the other end of the buildings. There is a small stream of water running through the lot, and a never-failing well of pure cold water at the door. An orchard, of two acres, containing choice grafted fruit, and so selected as to furnish a supply of fruit from the last of July to May. Also, a small orchard of Quince, Peach and Pears, with a grapery, producing is to 20 bus-hels per year. There is an abundance of shrubbery, evergreens and timber. There are some 4 to 6 acres well adapted for grapes or fruit. Business men wishing to procure a good, healthful country situation where property is beginning to rise in value, will find in this opportunity to them. For particulars enquire at this office, or at 55 G. LIGHTY'S, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank road. oc29 1m

FOR RENT—
A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 32x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.
Apply at
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oc11-tf 122 Third street.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 227 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 7 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Sandusky and Pittsburgh railroad in the rear, and Sandusky and Pittsburgh railroad in the rear, and Sandusky and Pittsburgh

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 7 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au15

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. R McCUNE, Pres. | N. HOLMES, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV 12, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 5-20s	101	101⅝
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	93¼	96
Gold	240	241
Connellsville R. R. 6s	83	
Butler County Bonds	60	
Eureka Insurance		62
Allegheny Insurance	37½	
St. Clair street Bridge		41
Monongahela Navigation Co		46
Alleghany Valley R. R.	11	12
Connellsville R. R.		11¾
Birmingham Passenger R. R.		48
Linden Mining	81½	
Second Ward, Allegheny	90	
Bank of Pittsburgh		70
Daisell Oil	9¼	
Allegheny and Pittsburgh		12
Columbia		38
Fleming & Blood	37½	
New York Maple Shade		16
Ohio Valley	1¼	
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh		1.50
Eldorado	2¾	
Horse Neck		1.10
McAboy	1⅛	
Banner		1½
Alaona Mining Co		4
Coal Bluffs Mining Company		2¾
Pittsburgh and Great West		1¾
Iron City		.60
Pittsburgh and Westmoreland		1¼
Fayette		½
Merchants		1½
Reed Farm & Cherry Run		1½
Linden		5½

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 12.

The stock market is yet quite unsettled, but much stronger than it was yesterday. Government securities have become firmer, and the cessation of the election excitement and hope that all parties will unite for bringing the war to an early close, have produced a confident tone in the money as well as in the general markets, and an improvement in the prices. Railroad bonds active, but without change in price, and operations in Railroad shares are generally dull. Gold weak and lower, and operative movements feeble. Money continues easy at seven per cent., and the tendency of the market is in favor of the borrowers for investment. The City of Washington sailed to-day for Liverpool with $700,000 in specie, and the Germania, for Southampton, with $420,000. The amount of gold shipped during the week is $1,287,706. Another Evening Stock Exchange has opened on Broadway. The appropriations of the last session of Congress exceed $725,000,000, without including interest and the public debt. It is asserted, in quarters supposed to be officially informed, that it is not the intention of Secretary Fessenden to issue any new loan until Congress meets, though it is not easy to see how his necessities can be conveniently met without borrowing at an early day.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.

The oil stock market was less excited. Maple Shade rested at about 42, and only 150 shares sold at that price. Dalzell sold at 9¼. Egbert is steady at about 5; Noble and Delameter, 9; Curtin, 10¼ bid; Rock andoxed at 6½; Eldorado, 2¾; Bruner, 2¾@3; Hibberd, 3@3¼. The money market is easy; Gold, 244.

SATURDAY, November 12.

—There was considerable movement in El Dorado Oil stock on Saturday. The transactions footed up over one thousand shares. The position of this company is being better understood. Their last dividend of one per cent. was paid on an assumed capital of one million, the paid up capital being $400,000. It has been officially stated that it is the intention of the managers to call a meeting of the stockholders and reduce the par capital to the amount paid in, viz: $400,000. On this amount their last dividend would have been 2½ per cent. instead of one per cent. This proposed action, together with the near approach of the second dividend, have given an impetus to the stock. It was selling largely last week in Philadelphia, and some few hundred shares were sold as high as 3¾.

—The market for oil stocks in Philadelphia, according to the *Ledger*, on Friday, was more active than ever, the sales reported reaching 55,600 shares. So rapidly were the sales announced, and so large was the amount that immense in the aggregate here given is, we have not probably reported all the sales made. If the business in the production of oil at all equals the business in the sale of shares, it is certainly becoming a most important interest in the country. The most active on the list yesterday were "Hibbard," "Bruner," "Corn Planter," "Schuylkill and Oil Creek," "St. Nicholas," "Excelsior," "Story Farm," and "Union Petroleum." The great appreciation within a few days past in the prices of "Maple Shade," "Egbert," and "Hyde Farm," all of which are jointly interested in the same premises, has had a very observable effect in advancing the prices of wells located oil interests. There is no doubt that the farm on which the above three companies have sunk wells, is among the most valuable oil properties yet discovered, and as the farm is not one-quarter developed, the good fortune that has attended the past is daily hoped for in the future. It is this expectation that holds the shares of the Maple Shade, the Egbert and Hyde Farm, and those companies having fractional interests in them, so freely. The opening of one twelve hundred barrel well last week more than doubled the prices of the shares named, and as there are other wells on the premises in forward progress, any one of which proving a success like the last, would, it is believed have equal effect on prices. It is this hope that so stimulates the whole oil market, those dealing in the shares giving preference to stocks of companies that have, by development proved the existence of oil in large volume. The transactions in oil shares were so large as to crowd almost every other description of stocks out of notice.

—Sales of oil stocks at the New York Petroleum Board on Saturday were more active, and several additional companies were added to the list called. The following were the closing prices:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Clifton	— —	8 00	Buchanan	— —	3 25
Germania	1 85	1 40	Noble W of	— —	6 00
Highgate	1 45	1 50	N. Y	— —	6 00
Kn'k'r P Co	— —	85	United States	5 50	7 50
Manhattan	— 90	1 45	Excisior, ex		
M'Clint'k'v'le	6 50	— —	div	3 00	5 00
McKinney	9 00	10 00	Dalzell	9 00	— —
Titus Oil Co	— —	6 00			

—In New York it is held by financial authorities that the Government, with its new lease of power, will abandon the dangerous policy of manufacturing due-bills, called money, and resort to loans and thorough taxation to end the rebellion. The moment the Government returns to a sound financial policy, and like a rich and solvent individual sells its obligations for their value in open market, money will rapidly increase in value, and all commodities and fixed property go down. A bank balance, or money, will thus become daily more desirable instead of steadily decreasing in value, as was the case, while the volume of money was steadily augmented by the Government. It is this anticipation of a reform in the finances which makes money so easy on call. Its owners mean to invest it when its buying power is greater, as it will be when the Treasury buys money. It is this anticipation which alarms speculators for an advance. They now comprehend that the fortunes made in the past three years, were not the result of their forecast. They simply bought at a price governed by a given amount of currency, and are made rich by the addition of millions per day of paper money, which, like a balloon, raised all market values with it. The necessities of the government demanded the continuance of this policy until prices were so inflated that all business became gambling, labor was deprived of its fair reward, and the expenses of the rebellion swelled to an alarming amount. All these errors of finance are to be changed, and the sooner this fact is realized by business men and speculators, the better for them. To stop issuing currency is to insure lower prices, and the disappearance of the fictitious values given to fixed property by the use of a large volume of paper money. The necessity for its use has passed, and people cannot be too careful in making new engagements.

—Another Evening Stock and Gold Exchange has been opened in New York. The room selected for the purpose is on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third streets, and will accomodate fifteen hundred persons, and possesses telegraphic and all other requisite facilities for the transaction of business. No admission fee is charged.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, Nov. 14, 1864.

Business was only moderately active on Saturday. The demand was principally local. The receipts of produce for some days were limited. The election being over we expect to see it all. The election being over we expect to see business open up during the week. Our rivers are in fine navigable order. The coal boat rise carried over one million bushels of coal. The lower markets have an abundant supply with a prospect of low prices. On the landing business was active with large shipments. Among the arrivals was the Emma Graham, from Zanesville, with a good trip. She will return on Tuesday at 4 p. m. The Glide No. 3 came in from Louisville with a moderate trip. The Argonaut No. 2, after an absence of six months, in Government employ, has arrived. She is announced for St. Louis. The packet Armenia did not get off on Saturday. She will leave today for certain. The Starlight will leave on Tuesday for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers will bear this in mind. She will be followed by the Kate B. Porter, one of the regular packets. The departures include the Wm. Butler, for Cincinnati, with a light trip; the Onward, for Cincinnati, with one of the best trips of the season; the Julia, for Zanesville, with a fine lot of passengers and a good cargo. The Golden Era left for Portsmouth on time. The Gertha is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. The iron steamer Tarmaulipas will leave for New Orleans during the present week. A number of boats are due, and may arrive at any hour. Below will be found the sates that came under our notice:

BUTTER—The market was steady with a fair demand. Prices have undergone no change for some days; the sales were 10 bbls of Roll, prices ranged from 35, 38@40c as per quality.

EGGS—The market was firm under light receipts; prices have further advanced; sales in a small way at 34c per dozen.

CHEESE—The supply on hand is not large, which causes a firm feeling with holders; sales of 100 bushels from store at $5 50 per bushel.

SALT—The market contains a fair supply; sales of 180 bbls No. 1 at $3 06 per bbl.

APPLES—The demand was fair, and sales were regular. The receipts about the same with the demand; sales at $1 60@3 per bbl. Dry Cod are taken as wanted at $8@8¼ the 100 lbs. 300 qtls sold from the wharf at $8¼. No change in Salmon or Shad.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

November 12.

The better feeling noticed in this staple continues, and holders are asking an advance of $3@5 a ton, with more inquiry both for Pig and Manufactured Iron to note. We quote Forge at $55@57, and Foundry at $60@65 ₰ ton, cash, and the latter scarce. Scotch Pig is held above the views of buyers, and little or none selling. For Manufactured Iron orders are more plenty, and most of the mills are busy.

Philadelphia Cotton Market.

November 12.

Cotton is more active and prices are 10@12c better than at the close of last week, with rather more inquiry from manufacturers, owing to the advance in goods and yarns, and sales of 2000@3000 bales are reported at 125@145c cash, for low and good middlings, closing at about 140c ₰ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, Nov. 14, 1864.

The oil trade was active on Saturday. There was a large inquiry, holders had things pretty much their own way. The market was in their favor on account of the limited amount offered. The week's receipts of oil was small, in fact the demand was in advance of the supply. The market opened on Monday at 81@82c for Crude, according to the gravity, and closed on Saturday at an advance of two to three cents per gallon; as regards refined we have no particular change to notice; the market during the week was steady but not very active at a small advance. Our latest from the Wells and Oil City represent a firm market, with heavy operations among speculators at the Wells at $10 50 per barrel. "Oil Creek" for some days was too high for navigable purposes, this was the cause of such light receipts; they will be largely increased during the week. Boats on the Allegheny make their trips with regularity and dispatch. The Advance will leave to-day for Oil City and Tionesta, the latter point is 21 miles above Oil City, a large amount of oil is at that place waiting shipment. The steamers Urilda, Advance, and Laura came in with fair trips. The Echo No. 3 and Urilda started up. The receipts since our last were 1,357 bbls. The exports were 1,815 bbls. The following are the sales; the market was in favor of holders, who were not slow to let buyers understand that such was the case.

CRUDE OIL—The market was firm, with sales 1,000 bbls in bulk at 82½c; 400 bbls do—the terms were not made public; 175 bbls at 83c, packages returned; 120 bbls do, same price; 60 bbls light oil at 82c, and 60 bbls at 80c, packages included.

REFINED OIL—The market was not active. Dealers took hold very sparingly. Prices have an upward tendency. Sales 200 bbls free oil at 79c; and 100 bbls at 88c per gallon. Bonded oil was sold at 58@59c, as per quality.

TURPENTINE—Further sales of Brilliant at 41c.

TAR—The demand was fair; sales 180 bbls at $6 50.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny Valley R. R.

O C Brown	175	J. Mawhinny	212
Fisher Bro	330	R. D. Cochran	400
Lyon & Co	239		
Total	1357		

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Waring & King, 139 barrels refined for New York.

Aladdin Company, 102 barrels benzine, for Boston.

Aladdin Company, 52 barrels tar for Boston.

Standard Company, 142 barrels refined for New York.

Forsythe & Bros. 140 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

John A. Caughery & Co., 200 barrels refined for New York.

Whiteman & Anderson, 198 barrels refined for New York.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. and C.—Coe & Cross, 640 bags oats; J Moorhead, 2 cars metal; Bingham & Son, 50 bbls flour; W Bingham, 2 do do; Dixon, M & Co, 6 do do; Sigmyer & Co, 22 do do; Sommaker & Co, 10 bbls apples; Bingham, S & Co, 26 bags feed; H Bentler, 1 car potatoes; J S Liggett & Co, 1 car wheat, 136 sks do; F Van Gorder, 1 car potatoes; J Rhodes, 150 bags barley; Hide & Sheppard, 175 sks oats; McKeown & Co, 70 bbls flour; Head & Metzgar, 20 bags flour.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Slagerly & Myers, 13 bdls paper; F Kaiser, 15 pkgs; Potter, Aiken & Shephard, 77 bbls apples, 100 bbls potatoes, 30 bags potatoes; Godfrey & Clark, 5 sks rags; Fetzer & Armstrong, 7 bbls apples; A Lippert, 35 sks potatoes; J Harris, 25 sks do; L H Voigt, 142 bdls apples.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER GLIDE No. 3.—Clarke & Co, 200 bbls pork' 50 hhds tobacco, 50 bbls hams; Knox & Parker, 18 tes lard.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Rosse	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Argonaut No. 3	McCarty	St. Louis.
Glide No. 3	Anderson	Cincinnati.
Emma Graham	Steele	Zanesville.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Jonas Powell	Lee	Pittsburgh.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
James Rosse	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Julia	Kerr	Zanesville.
Golden Era	Mellon	Portsmouth.
Onward	Mellon	Louisville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight, there was nine feet of water in the channel and falling. The weather during the day was winterish.

Captain Frank Maratta's new packet Champion will be completed during the present week.

The Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Minerva, Captain Gordon. She leaves at noon.

THE new steamer "Alex. Speer," Capt. Richmond, is announced for Nashville. She will have dispatch.

THE passenger steamer Starlight, Captain Armstrong, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE packet Advance, Capt. Packer, leaves today for Oil City and Tionesta. This point is 21 miles above Oil City. Our Old friend Charley Carpenter will be found in the office.

THE fine packet Kate B. Porter is advertised for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is in charge of Capt. Joseph H. Porter, an experienced officer and a clever gentleman. All business entrusted to this boat will be done up in good style. This boat was built expressly for the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh trade, and Captain Porter says he will fight it out, if it takes all fall.

THE fine steamer Armenia, Captain A. C. McCallam, is announced for Evansville, Cairo, and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. The first clerk is our old friend Captain McCallam, Jr. He has a host of friends, and deserves them all. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers.

[CINCINNATI.

Saturday's *Commercial* says:

The river has swollen twenty-three feet during the twenty-four hours ending last night, with twenty-two feet and hence to Louisville, and the Portland canal. The falls are navigable nine feet in the largest class of boats. The Lower Ohio is rising, with seven feet from Portland to Cairo. Stephen Decatur, Ellsmoke, and Columbia, Ky. Stephen Decatur, and Golden Eagle, Darling, and from St. Louis; and Golden Eagle, Darling, and Clifton, from Memphis, are among the first boats due here.

Boats in Port.—The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Arizonia, Colossus, Kate Robinson, Miami, Silver Spray, Nightingale, Lawrence, Swallow, Maria, Wauanita, Petona, New York, Clara Poe, Jewess, Linnie Green, Wild Wagoner.

Captain W. S. Foster's new and splendid steamer John Kilgour will be completed and leave for Pittsburgh next week. She will ply, as a regular packet, between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, for the present. Captain L. G. Jennings, late of the Dean Line of Memphis packets, will take charge of the office of the John Kilgour.

The Robert Emmett, Captain Keho, was sunk in Missouri river at White's Island, twenty miles above Herrman, at midnight, and had on board Col. Poser's regiment of E. M. M., three hundred and fifty men, at the time of the disaster. Col. Poser exhibited great presence of mind in the trying situation, and brought off his men safely. There was nothing else on the boat, in the way of freight, and no lives were lost. The accident was caused by a heavy storm which drove the Emmett on a snag, which pierced her hull, and she went to the bottom in five minutes. The boat was worth $20,000, and was owned by Mr. Page, a banker of Memphis and Captain Keho.

It is our sad and painful duty to announce the death of Captain William H. Byington.

Captain Bowers received a dispatch from Captain Pink Varble yesterday, which states that there is seven feet and rising, over the falls.

The Maria will take to Pittsburgh the immense siege gun, Lady Davis, captured at Vicksburg.

Two barges of coal belonging to John Claxon and A. W. Darling & Co., of Carrollton, were sunk during the storm on the 9th inst.

LOUISVILLE.

Friday's *Press* says:—The river continues rising very fast, with 5½ feet 4 inches water in the canal in the evening, by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had risen 2 inches at the head of the falls, and 6 feet at Portland, a very heavy rise. The weather was clear and quite cold yesterday, and no doubt ice was made last night.

On the falls last evening there were some 7 feet water for steamboats to ascend the Indiana chute, and by to-day the falls will be navigable for boats to ascend the middle chute.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Democrat* says:

There is no want of water now; the rivers are booming. All the upper rivers are rising, with tributaries swollen into considerable streams. This is the case as far up as Keokuk and Jefferson City, and far up the Illinois. Here the gauge to last evening was a little over two feet, and still swelling. All the side streams from here to Cairo have been pouring great floods. As near as we can learn there are the following channel depths: To Cairo, seven feet; to Keokuk, four and a half feet; in the Illinois, four and a half feet, and in the lower Missouri six feet.

We cannot learn of any rise in the Missouri above Jefferson City.

The St. Joseph *News*, of the 8th, says: The navigation of our river has closed for the season. There are no more boats going up or down; but all, at least of the larger class, are pinned in winter quarters and will be quiet until next spring.

We have no doubt that the lower rapids of the Mississippi are now navigable. The Northern line packet, Hawkeye State, will probably leave to-morrow for Dubuque, and it is presumed the Lucy Bertram, Warsaw, and other packets, will put immediately into service.

Business yesterday was very lively. There were at the wharf some forty steamers, all doing something.

The Government took possession yesterday of several boats, namely, the War Eagle, W. L. Ewing, Evening Star, Lancaster, Post Boy, Lady Franklin, Empire City, Golden Era, and Hannibal. We understand all the side-wheelers go to Jefferson City, and the others South.

The Prairie State is also loading in Government service, having turned her Missouri River freight over to the Isabella.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

Gold weak and lower, the speculative movement being very feeble. Quotations have ranged from 243 to 245, closing weak at 243.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, November 12.

Money steady and unchanged at 7 per cent. Sterling quiet at 165¾. Gold without decided change, opening at 244, advancing to 245¼, declining to 242, and closing at 243½. Government Stocks firm. Stocks lower. Sterling quiet at 9¾. Gold 244, closing at 243. Erie, 101¾; New York Central, 96¼; Reading, 87½; 6s '67, 123; 6s '81 Coupon, 77¾; 10-40s Coupons, 74½; 7-30s, 109; 1-year Certificates, 95¼.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, November 12.

Petroleum market firm. Sales of crude at 45c; refined in bond, 70@72c; refined free at 86@87c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 12.

Cotton—Steady, at $1 41@1 42 for Middlings. Flour—State and Western dull and drooping, at $10@10 15 Extra State, $11@$11 15 Extra R. H. O., and $11 20@12 for trade brands. Market closing about the same for common grades. Whisky—Heavy at $1 73½@1 74, for Western. Wheat—Opened dull and drooping. Closed rather more steady at $2 23@2 24 for Chicago Spring, $2 25@2 29 for Milwaukee, $2 30 for Amber Michigan. Rye—Firm; Western $1 60. Corn—Choice 2@4 cents better, at $1 78 for mixed Western in store, and $1 80@1 82 do afloat; latter an extreme. Oats—20 better; sales at 97c for Western afloat, and 97½@99c do store. Coffee—Inactive. Sugar—Dull; sales of Muscovado at 20@21c. Hops—Quiet; small sales at 30@35. Pork—Opened firm and closed heavy; sales at $39 for mess; $40@41 50 for new, cash and regular way, closing at $41 cash; $38@38½ for prime; $40 for thin mess; also 1,000 bbls prime mess for December and January delivery at $36@40 and 1,000 bbls new mess for January delivery at private terms. Beef—Steady. Lard—Less active and rather heavy; sales of 1,600 bbls at 21½c@21¾c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.

Tobacco less active and unchanged. Hemp higher, at $1 00. Undressed cotton lower, at middling at 27@1 27½, strictly do $1 28@1 29. Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn lower, at $1 40@1 41. Oats steady. Hogs stiffer and unchanged.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 12.

Flour quiet. Wheat steady and quiet at $1 85 for No. 1, and $1 81½ for No. 2. Corn firm at $1 33 for No. 1. Oats buoyant and advanced ½c; 68¼ for No. 1. Whisky firmer at $1 64. Provisions quiet. Receipts—Flour 2,900 bbls; Wheat 4,700 bush.; Corn 9,000; Oats 6,600. Shipments—Flour 4,200 bbls; Wheat 17,500 bush; Corn 2,400 bush; Oats 8,900 bush. Freights steady.

AS EARLY AS

THE 15TH DECEMBER, 1864.

Commence under the control of the government authorities the public drawings of the newest grand lottery, with a capital of

$3,800,000 FRANCS.

All of which will, within five months, be distributed in prizes. This lottery is, independent of other advantages it offers, preferable to all others, in that the principal LOUIS NAPOLEON, GOVERNMENT OF BRUNSWICK have guaranteed the proper payment of the prizes.

By means of a very ingenious arrangement, the best chances of large gains are offered, while the cost of a share is but small, the principal of which shares of Francs 500, 200, 100, 50, 40, 30, 25, 20, 15 etc., which assuredly must be drawn.

Cost of 1 Original Lottery Ticket L. 1 Sterling.
Cost of 6 Original Lottery Tickets L. 5 Sterling.

Orders accompanied by the amount in Notes or Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, Hamburg, or Frankfort-on-the-Maine, are to be addressed directly to the Banking Office of

L. Steindecker & Schlessinger,
Frankfort-on-the-Maine, or to
H. SCHLESSINGER & CO.,
1 New Basinghall Street, London.

All orders will be promptly and punctually attended, and the prospectuses and authorized lists of the numbers drawn will be forwarded immediately after the drawings. The prizes will be paid by remittances direct from us, or through our agents in all the larger towns of America. no9 4tsod

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT

For the sale of PIG IRON and BLOOMS, No. 74 Water street Pittsburgh, Pa. Also Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for Trails, 28 to 56 lbs. Railadelphia Pattern 45 pounds to the yard. no2-1y.

MANUFACTURERS.

THE HEBOE WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and Rivet and Stationary Engine Builders.
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JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery, and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Job Turning work. Orders for all descriptions of wood will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. 17l5-1y

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Smith Work, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Bedding Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers. Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. jel1

HENRY DEWERITZ. JULIUS KIRMSE. JOSEPH LANG.
DEWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,
No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood & Smithfield.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. 1792-1y

JAMES BOWN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

T. R. CRAWFORD. S. CAPMAN.
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,
CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, and Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au8-1y

UNION BRASS WORKS.
MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS,
Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Anhinony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.
No. 13 Second near Short street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
jy26-1y

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 78 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. [jy2-1y

WEBSTER'S
PICTORIAL EDITION, new edition, enlarged and improved.
An ELOCUTIONARY MANUAL, by Hiram Corson, A. M.; just published.
Prescott's complete works.
Irving's complete works.
Cooper's complete works.
Bayard Taylor's complete works.
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Mrs. Southworth's complete works.
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All the new and popular Juvenile Books and Toy Books.
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Maps of Venango county Oil Region, and
Maps of West Virginia, and Ohio Oil Regions—in sheets, pocket form and mounted.
Diaries and Almanacs for 1865.
Water Colors for coloring Card Photographs. Any one can learn to color Card Photographs in an hour with these directions accompanying each box.
Everything in the Book, Stationery, Newspaper and Magazine line, at lowest prices, at
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no12

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,
J. C. BIDWELL,
Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.
Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally.
The Government took possession yesterday
PEACHES IN GLASS.
600 dozen Peaches in Glass Jars, a splendid article;
400 dozen Spiced Peaches. For sale by
JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO.,
108 and 110 South Wharves, Philadelphia.
oc20-10t-sod

NOTICE—
STEAMBOAT MEN—We are now manufacturing a very superior article of
CORK LIFE PRESERVERS.
We would respectfully call your attention to ours before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee them to pass inspection.
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
No. 122 Third Street.
oc5-tf

RIVER PACKETS,
Allegheny River Packets.

For Franklin, Oil City and Tionesta.
ON THIS DAY, November 14, at 4 p. m. The light draught steamer ADVANCE, Packer, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or at the foot of Irwin street.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.
THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, John Gordon, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Gallipolis and Portsmouth Packet.
THE fine Steamer JONAS POWELL, Captain J. S. Lee, will leave Pittsburgh for the above and intermediate points every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m.
For freight or passage apply on board

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.
FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.
The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. Emma Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA, Wm. Coulson, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
au30 H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.
For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, Wash. H Kerr Commander, W. H. Bryan, Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. m., and Portsmouth every FRIDAY NOON. Will connect every FRIDAY with the BOSTON and Cincinnati, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receipt freight through to Cincinnati.
For freight or passage apply on board. no2

Cincinnati and Louisville.
For Marietta, Gallipolis, Parkersburg, Ironton, Big Sandy, Portsmouth, Cincinnati and Louisville.
ON WEDNEDAY, Nov. 16, at 10 a. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer KATE B. PORTER, Joseph H. Porter, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the foot of Wood street. 10

Cincinnati and Louisville.
ON TUESDAY, Nov. 15 at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer STARLIGHT, Armstrong, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.
8

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
THE new Iron Steamer TAMAULIPAS, Captain BROWN, on Wednesday, Nov. 16th, at 4 o'clock, p. m.
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oc19

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.
For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer BERTHA, Vanhook, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board. 14

For Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.
ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer ARGONAUT No. 2, McCarty, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board. 14

For Cairo and St. Louis.
ON THIS DAY, Nov. 14th, at 10 a. m. The new side-wheel passenger steamer ARMENIA, McCallum, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
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5

For Nashville.
ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 10 a. m. The fine passenger steamer ALEX. SPEER, W. C. Richmond, Commander, will leave as announced above.
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11

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